The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Repulse of Prussians Under Prince Frederick Charles.

Armies Marching Against Havre and Tours.

The "Thunderer" Anxious for a Better Feeling Between England and America.

More Hostile Demonstrations Against Christians in China.

The Fishery Question--Threats from Canada.

Terrible Weather Near the Isthmus of Panama.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Another French Success Claimed—Reports from Gen. Chauzy's Division by the Army of the Loire—Prince Frederick Charles Defeated.

TOURS, Dec 9.—The Government has made public the following intelligence:

Gen. CHAUZY reports to the War Department that there was an attack all along the lines from Marng to St. Laurent-des-Bois last night. Today the principal effort of the evening was at Beaugency. The Germans were very strong at that place, having no less than eighty-six cannon. Their forces consisted of two divisions of Bavarians, one division of Prussians, 2.000 cavalry and strong reserves. They were under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and the Duke of MECKLENBURG. The enemy was repulsed and driven beyond Grande Chartre. We sleep to-night on the positions we had this morning.

The prisoners taken acknowledge that the Prussians suffered heavy losses. The battle lasted till night. I have not yet received a complete list of our losses. We may be attacked again to morrow, but we are prepared to resist to the utmost. The Bavarian Lieut.-Gen. STEPHAN, commanding a division, was wounded before St. Laurent-des-Bois.

The Prussians have been driven from Marolles.

Havre and Tours Threatened—The Germans Marching on the Cities—French Iron-Clad Fleet to Protect Havre.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Many Englishmen are arriving here from Havre. They report that the Germans were marching on that city, and were hourly expected to invest it.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—The Prussians are advancing on the city. The French gave them battle a few miles distant. The losses were about equal.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Iron-clads have been ordered by the French Government to repair immediately to Havre to assist in the defense of the city.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 8.—Prince LOUIS telegraphs the Grand Duke of HESSE, under date of Orleans, 7th, as follows: "We move on Tours today. The Hessian losses in the recent battles were very slight."

After the Capitulation of Paris—French Officers, Prisoners in Germany, Opposed to the Bonapartes.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.—Two English houses have contracted to supply food for the people of Paris after the capitulation. The *Manchester Guardian*, today, has a report that a Congress of Princes will soon meet at Versailles.

The Prussians have exacted 7,050,000 francs indemnity in Burgundy for the expulsion of the Germans.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The French military officers now prisoners of war in Germany protest against the restoration of the BONAPARTES.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The "Times" more Conciliatory—It wants the Alabama Claims Settled—The "Morning Post" without Hope—The Steam-ship "Union"—American Guns for Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Times*, of today, has a striking and conciliatory editorial on the subject of the *Alabama* Claims. It asks no indemnity for the insults heaped on England in consequence of the depredations of the *Alabama*, but craves a settlement of the claims, not merely because they are just, but for the purpose of inaugurating an era of better feeling and closer unity between the United States and Great Britain.

The *Morning Post* of today sees no hope of better relations with the United States, as, it says, the best Americans avoid or are driven from political life, while men like Gen. BUTLER wield political influence, and ostentatious courtesy is shown to nations supposed to be unfriendly to England.

A dispatch from Aberdeen states that the steam-ship *Union*, of the North German line, has parted amidships off Rattray Head. Little of the cargo will be saved....Five hundred cases of guns of COLT's manufacture, which were seized by the Government on their arrival here from America, have been delivered to the consignee....It is reaffirmed, today, that the Russian Government has ordered from America 100 mitrailleuses and 1,000,000 of metallic cartridges.

Spanish Finances—German Unity—French Consul to London.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is rumored in Madrid that Señor MORET proposes to suspend payment of the interest on the internal debt for twenty months, with the understanding that the bondholders are also to contract a loan, guaranteed by a mortgage upon the tobacco monopoly for five years. Señor MORET expects to reduce the budget for 1871 fully one quarter, as compared with that of the present year....A dispatch from Florence says the 23d of December has now been fixed as time for the Duke of AOSTA's departure from Italy for Spain.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The *Provincial Correspondenz*, of this city, in its issue today, says: "Proposed amendments to the constitutional treaties are pending, the rejection, or even the adoption of which, at the present time, would endanger the conclusion of peace, and disturb the harmony of domestic affairs. In the Parliament all the amendments which have thus far been brought forward have been opposed by the Government and rejected."

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Viscount VALLET has been appointed French Consul-General at London.

CUBA.

Murder and Robbery in Havana—Two Negroes Garroted—Execution of a Late Cuban Official—He Advises His Countrymen to Lay Down Their Arms.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Five negroes robbed Mr. OBERHAUER, a German merchant here, buying tobacco for some New-York houses, yesterday afternoon, in Prado-street. OBERHAUER struck one of the negroes, who plunged a knife in his abdomen. The robbers escaped. OBERHAUER died at noon today. The house of FUENTES & Co., through the Prussian Consul, offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. The Government is also making efforts with the same object....DE RODAS ordered two negroes, who robbed a lady here in her house, last week, and who were found guilty, to be garroted. The sentence will be executed to-morrow morning....CRISTOBAL MENDOZA, Ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was executed at Puerto Principe. One hour before he was shot he wrote a letter to his countrymen, the original of which is here, in Havana, advising them to lay down their arms and stop a useless effusion of blood. This act would inflict no dishonor on them. He hopes his life will be the last that will be sacrificed.

CHINA.

The News Serious—More Hostile Demonstrations at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Later advices from China have been received today at the Foreign Office. The news is serious. The Government is informed that more hostile demonstrations have been made against the Christians at Teen-tsin.

AUSTRALIA.

Uncertainty Arising from European Complications—A New Tariff Enforced—Gold Discoveries and Crop Prospects—Shipping and Commercial Intelligence—Miscellaneous Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, from Honolulu, connected at that port with the Australian mail steamer. The advices from Sydney are to 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 31.

In New South Wales the news from Europe, which was to the 2d of October, did not relieve the uncertainty respecting the future of the colony. The Federation Commissioners recommend the colonies to make application to the European Powers to declare the colonies neutral in the event of England's becoming belligerent. The Defense Commission recommend the employment of torpedoes for defensive purposes in the various ports. The French steamer *Surcouf* had visited Sydney and remained there for one day, but obtained no supplies. A number of German vessels was laid up there.

Mr. HALL has obtained a four years' fixed contract for the California mail service, the Government contributing $50,000 annually. The mail steamer *Avoca* ran into and sunk the steamer *Waimea* in entering port on Friday night. ....The Colonial Treasurer's budget shows that there will be over a million of dollars deficit at the end of the year. New tariff rates are now enforced, including the following duties on American goods, per cubic foot: Clocks, leather-ware and cotton goods, $1; apothecarie's ware, drugs, rubber goods, wooden-ware and salmon, 22 cents; essences, coffee, syrups and preserved fish, 60 cents; brush-ware, brooms, harness, shoe-pegs, 48 cents; wicker-ware, glass, crockery, upholstery, books, stationery, lamps, carriage material and mazarine, 24 cents; planed boards, 12 cents; sawn lumber, $1 20 per fifty cubic feet; hewn timber, 72 cents; dried apples, $2 30 per cwt.; hardware, 56 cents; nails, 36 cents; manufactured tobacco, 48 cents per pound; leaf tobacco, 24 cents; fire-arms, each, $1 20; wagons and sewing-machines, $2 40; doors and sashes, 24 cents; melodeons and pianos, $12; buggies, $14 80; buckets and tubs, 72 cents per dozen; laths and shingles, 24 cents per 1,000; cement, plaster and resin, 48 cents per barrel; pitch and tar, 24 cents.

Prince ALFRED's ship, the *Galatea*, was repairing at Sidney. She would proceed homeward in November....The United States steamer *Resaca*, having arranged the Fijian difficulties, visited Auckland, and sailed for Valparaiso Oct. 1.... The harvest prospects were good....PARKES & Co., importers, have failed. Their liabilities are $130,000 and assets nominal....Postmaster-General EGAN died suddenly on the 15th....The intercolonial exhibition had been closed by Prince ALFRED.

In Victoria fearful floods have been prevalent, and had involved great losses of life and property....Parliament had assembled, and the Address had been carried....The year's revenue showed considerable decrease....The steamer *Avoca* sunk the brig *Challenge* in leaving port, on Thursday night....Gen. CHUTE, late commander of the Colonial forces, sailed for Auckland, and would proceed thence to England by the California mail steamer....A nugget of gold weighing 880 ounces had been found in Berlin, in South Australia....Parliament continues in session, and is passing a new and liberal land bill....The trans-Australian telegraph is being rapidly constructed.

In Queensland, the new diggings were proving good. There had been several fresh discoveries of copper deposit....The sugar and cotton crops were satisfactory.

In New-Zealand, TEKOOTES' followers had been reduced to less than a dozen. The rebel leader continues hiding in the fastnesses....Mr. VOGEL, the Colonial Treasurer, will visit Washington, early next year, en route to England.

At Sidney the *Alice Cameron* has arrived from New-York, and the *Archer* has sailed for Hong Kong....At Melbourne the *Nelly Havens* has arrived from Boston, and *Oneco* and *Springfield* from New-York....Commercial exchange on London and New-York unchanged. Kerosene, 50 cents per gallon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—A large order for Michigan wagons and Chicago agricultural implements for Auckland and Australia has been received here.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilian Sensation Regarding the Magnitude of Their War—End of the Revolution in Peru—The Insurrection in Bolivia Extending—Intense Excitement Over Mining Discoveries—Siege of Montevideo.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 10.—Advices have been received from Valparaiso to the 17th of November. The small-pox was prevalent in the city as well as elsewhere in Chili....A member of Congress, having asserted that President GRANT had ridiculed the war between Chili and Spain, the American Minister had sent a note to the Government, denying the charge, saying that the American President had the highest opinion of Chili.

Dates from Lima have been received to the 28th November. The revolution had ended; the news otherwise was unimportant.

The Bolivia dates are to Nov. 16. A battle before the City of Potosi was imminent. Gen. REUDON was inside the town, which was strongly fortified. The insurrection was extending southward. The Caracol mining fever was increasing. The excitement is stronger than that which attended the discovery of gold in California.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Montevideo to the 30th of October have been received. That city had been closely besieged for the past five days by the revolutionists, who were 7,000 strong. They demanded the arrest and banishment of the actual members of the Government.

Action of the Alabama Legislature—The United Ancient Order of Druids.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 10.—In a joint Convention today, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, was appointed the State printer by thirty-eight majority over the Selma *Press*, a Republican newspaper....Both Houses of the Legislature take a recess from Thursday next for one month.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The National Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids elected and installed the following officers: HENRY WALTER, of New-Jersey, Most Noble Grand Arch; ALFRED SCHAW, of New-Orleans, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Arch; GEORGE HENRY HART, of New-York, Grand Secretary; CHARLES V. WILSON, of New-Jersey, Grand Treasurer. The annual report of the officers shows the Order to be in a prosperous condition.

CANADA.

Threats of Retaliation—Withdrawal of the Bonding Privileges to be Followed by a Closing of the Welland Canal to American Vessels—Petition for Repeal of Duties on Flour and Grain—Railroad Consolidation.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.—The following special from the seat of Government appears in the *Telegraph* this morning:

"In view of the threatened adoption by President GRANT of BUTLER's non-intercommercial policy toward Canada, including the withdrawing of the bonding system, it is interesting to know the immense accommodation which Canada has afforded to the United States by permitting that country the free use of the Welland Canal. In the year ending the 30th of June last, no less than 2,884 American steam and sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 765,742 tons, passed through the canal. The withdrawing of the bonding privilege would, it is currently believed, necessarily entail a like withdrawal of the use of the Welland Canal to American vessels, which, of course, would affect most disastrously the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Oswego and Ogdensburg.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the General Corn Association, it was determined to petition the Dominion Parliament to repeal the duties on flour and grain. Many leading merchants were present; Mr. RYAN, member of Parliament for Montreal, presided. In his speech, he said millers in Upper Canada were obliged to import grain from Chicago and Milwaukee, to keep their mills going, on which they paid high duties. It was also stated that the imports of flour from the United States were this year double the quantity introduced last year, being in the proportion of 350,000 barrels, against 149,000. It was resolved, that the delegates from this Association to the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, to be held in Ottawa, on the 18th of January next, be instructed to propose a resolution for the repeal of the duties on flour and grain.

FORT ERIE, Ontario, Dec. 10.—The Peninsular Railway, from Lansing to Chicago, and the Michigan Midland, from St. Clair to Lansing, have resolved to consolidate, with the view to forming a connection with the Canada Southern Railroad.

PERILS AT SEA.

Terrible Weather Near the Isthmus of Panama—Several Vessels Reported Lost—The Fate of the Crews Unknown.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 10.—The cable from Punta Rasa to Key West, connecting with the Cuba cable, has been disordered for the past few days....A steamer arrived at Punta Rasa today, from Havana, bringing the following important intelligence:

Advices from Aspinwall to the 6th inst. have been received. The weather was frightful, and reports of shipwreck were constantly coming in. The American schooner *Scudder* was totally destroyed. The crew were saved. The schooner *Ida* was also lost. A sailor was washed overboard from the schooner *Isabella* and drowned. The steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from New-York, made three ineffectual attempts to get into the harbor, on the 3d inst., and at last went to sea to escape the fury of the storm. The tug *Grumpher*, of Philadelphia, which sailed on the 2d inst., is supposed to have been lost with all on board. It is feared that the Chilian steamer *Limari* has been lost in the South Pacific with all on board. Several steamers in this harbor (Aspinwall) went to sea for safety.

Advices from Jamaica to the 9th, state that fears were entertained for the safety of the regular mail steamer from Southampton, as she was considerably overdue.

THE LATE GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Funeral Services at Ingleside—Large Attendance of Official Personages—Impressive Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The funeral of the late HIRAM WALBRIDGE took place today from Ingleside, several miles from Washington. The pall-bearers were Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge Casey, Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Sherman, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Speaker Blaine, Senators Wilson, Fenton and Nye, Gen. Banks, Representative Peck, of Ohio, and Collector Murphy, of New-York. President GRANT, accompanied by his Secretary, Gen. PORTER, and all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who is absent from the city, were present, together with a number of members of both Houses of Congress and other gentlemen of prominence, and many ladies. The brothers of Gen. WALBRIDGE were also in the mournful throng with the immediate family of the deceased. The casket containing the remains had an outer casing of rose-wood, adorned with wreaths and crosses of choice flowers, and the face of the deceased was exposed to view. On the wall was a full length picture of the General, taken in his earlier years. Rev. Dr. BUCK, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, read the funeral service, and was followed by Rev. Dr. SAMSON, of the Baptist denomination, in a brief address, in which he spoke of the great intellectual capacity of the deceased, and his prominence in moral and public enterprises, and of his Christian faith in the dying hour. The procession, which was a very long one moved to Glenwood Cemetery, where the body of Mr. WALDBRIDGE was interred.

THE WEST.

End of an Old Suit—The Murderers of the Lapine Family—Threatened Attack of Indians on the Borders of Utah—Election of Delegate McCormick in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—A long-pending suit against the old Paschal House Lottery Association, to recover Government taxes and penalties, was decided yesterday. Judgment was given in favor of the Government for $12,000.... JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAPINE family near Potosi, last month, who were sent to St. Louis some days ago to protect them against a mob which threatened to lynch them, will be sent to Potosi today for trial in charge of an armed *posse comitatus* to aid Sheriff CLARK, of Washington County, to preserve order and protect the prisoners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 10.—The *News* has received the following dispatch from St. George, dated the 10th:

PATNISH, the Yampahuto Chief, who led the Novojas who murdered Dr. WHITEMAN and ROBERT MCINTYRE five years ago, has crossed the Colorado with a band and threatens the lives and property of the inhabitants of the southeastern frontier. The people of Kane, Washington, Iron and Beaver Counties have been advised to keep vigilant guard over their stock and to be prepared to repel any attack that may be made by the Novojas and their allies."

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 10.—Ex-Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, has been re-elected delegate to Congress, and left here this morning for Washington via Denver. The report from San Francisco regarding the fraudulent voting and the implicating of Gov. SAFFORD and other Territorial officers, who were friendly to MCCORMICK, is a pure invention. MCCORMICK has a majority of over 8,000 by the official counts.

More Breaks Among the Ohio Whisky-Dealers—Extensive Fire in Illinois—Large Part of a Village Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—A petition by MCCULLOUGH and KENNEDY, of this city, has been presented to Judge LEAVITT, asking that PETER SCHWAB, of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, a wealthy manufacturer and dealer in whisky, be declared bankrupt. No action has yet been taken....The creditors of GEORGE F. ELLIOT, of Hamilton, have filed a petition to declare him bankrupt....THOS. J. BIGGS & Co., commission merchants, have voluntarily filed a petition of bankruptcy. Their liabilities are chiefly accommodation indorsements.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—A large part of the village of Rochelle, about fifty miles west of Chicago, was destroyed by fire this morning. Fourteen business places were burned, including one whole block. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Capitol Almost Deserted—Sale of Second-Hand Furniture—Report of an Old Exploring Expedition—The Irregularities in the Management of Indian Affairs—Treasury Statement—Protection of Immigrants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Capitol was nearly deserted by Senators and Representatives today. No committees of either House held meetings. In the morning, persons who happened to stroll into the Senate wing were attracted to an auction scene in the basement, where some furniture that had been in private use by Senators, either in committee-rooms or at home, during last session, was struck off to the highest bidder. In some cases tables and desks which Senators were loath to part with, because they had become accustomed to them by habit, were sold at good round prices, some second-hand furniture dealers in the city acting temporarily as Peter Funks to raise the bids. If members of Congress were not at the Capitol, there was no difficulty in finding them. They were to be found at the various Departments, looking after the private business of constituents and their own as well, yesterday and today being the first opportunity for attending to such little affairs since the beginning of the session.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Committee on Appropriations has had no formal meeting yet. However the labor on the Appropriation bills will be strongly pushed, and it is expected that some of them will be introduced in the House before the holidays.

REPORT OF AN OLD EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Admiral WILKES will make an effort this Winter to secure the necessary legislation for the completion of the publication of the report of the exploring expedition of which he had charge. It is now about twenty-five years since the expedition returned. The publication of the report was suspended early during the War, when three large quarto volumes had been printed. Seven similar volumes will be required to complete the publication, besides three or four atlases. Only 100 copies will be issued.

THE IRREGULARITIES IN THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The report of Mr. WILLIAM WELSH to the Secretary of the Interior, detailing the occurrences of his recent missionary commission among the Indians, has attracted considerable attention on account of its reflections on the management of the office of Indian Affairs. The loss of from half to three-quarters of a million of dollars through what at least are informalities, is pretty clearly shown. An investigation will be made, which is promised to be thorough and impartial. Every one interested in the beneficent work undertaken by the Administration toward the Indians, including the gentleman who reported the irregularities, hopes Commissioner PARKER will be able to show a clear record for himself. The affair very likely may recall Commissioner PARKER from the council which he is attending.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following official statement covers the transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$833,000
Shipments of notes	4,098,614
Shipments of fractional currency	589,557
Held as security for national bank circulation	348,181,750
Held for deposits of public moneys	15,884,500
Mutilated notes burned	500,700
Total amount burned	33,746,193
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	204,260
Total issued therefor	32,307,755
Balances due for mutilated notes	1,438,438
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	303,863,534
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	567,906

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was: Currency, $29,000,000; coin, $97,300,000; coin certificates, $16,900,000.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

The special Committee represented by Gov. E. M. MCCOOK, of Colorado, H. MATTSON, of Minnesota, and Col. M. R. MUCKLE, of Pennsylvania, having in charge the memorial prepared under the resolutions recently passed, with much unanimity, by the National Emigration Convention, held in Indianapolis last month, have been in session in this city making the necessary preliminaries for the early introduction of a bill in Congress for the proper protection of emigrants both on the ocean and on land, while in transit to their places of destination.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

A memorial has been signed by a large number of prominent persons, and will be presented to Congress, asking an appropriation for the benefit of the National Institution for the Blind. Mr. SHERROD, the General Agent of the Institution, who is actively engaged in promoting its interests, is himself blind.

The National Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning. An animated discussion took place on the subject of a resumption of specie payments. At 12 o'clock the Board adjourned to visit Niagara Falls, and will resume the discussion to-night.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to be presented to Congress in favor of subsidizing an American steam-ship line to Australia. Deputies will start for Washington to-morrow to present it....Lieut.-Commander S. D. GREEN, U. S. N., and family, arrived by the *Moses Taylor* from Honolulu.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—A meeting of merchants and ship-owners was held in Portland this afternoon, to remonstrate against the withdrawal of the revenue steamer and the substitution of a cutter.

Death of Major John B. Butler, a Soldier of 1812.

Cincinnati papers announce the death in that city of Major JOHN B. BUTLER, on Wednesday. Major BUTLER was born in Columbia County, New-York, in 1794. His father Capt. JOHN BUTLER, served under Col. WYLLIS, in the Third Connecticut Regiment, during the Revolutionary War. In 1812, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the City of New-York and served as private. After the war he walked from Baltimore to Pittsburg, where he worked for four years in a printing-office, and was for seven years a member of the printing and book-publishing firm of BUTLER & DAMBDIN, and for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburg *Statesman*. During his residence of over fifty years in Pittsburg, he took an active interest in the various local enterprises of the city, assisted to establish its first fire company, member for several years of its Select Council, and, with Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE and S. V. MERRICK, as Engineer, inaugurated its Gas Company. For three years, during the administration of Gov. PORTER, he was one of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. During the Mexican war he served as Pay-master under Gen. TAYLOR's immediate command, and after the war was stationed at the Allegheny Arsenal. He was for more than fifty years a resident of Pittsburg. He led an active and useful life, raising a family of ten children to habits of industry and economy, eight of whom, with his devoted wife and companion of over fifty years, now survive him.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COX, BELLA RIVERS was charged with obtaining $134 worth of goods from AGNES ROBINSON, of No. 165 Sixth-avenue, on fraudulent representations. The prosecutor is a ladies' dress-maker, and in August last made several dresses for the prisoner, who represented herself an actress attached to the Olympic Theatre. Mrs. ROBINSON received a check on the manager for the value of the dresses, but on its presentation it was ascertained she had no connection with the theatre. The examination into the case was adjourned until Monday week,

WAR TOPICS.

The Condition of Paris—Incidents in the Metropolis—Work for the Germans—Supplies for the Prussians—English Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

There is growing up a painful and terrible feeling about the condition of Paris, the gay and beautiful capital to which we have so often run over for our brief holidays, and its two millions of people, hourly nearing the horrors of a bombardment, or the greater horrors of a slow starvation. An American writes to the *Times* that the Germans feel so secure against any attack from the Army of Paris that for the greater part of their fifty miles of inner line of investment they have not even thrown up intrenchments. Any sortie, they say, must be met by at least thirty thousand, and in two or three hours must be attacked by an equal number on either flank, with another corps in reserve. But the late *plebiscite* in Paris showed the regular force of Paris, not counting the National Guards or armed citizens, to be 245,676. Such a force, properly officered and supplied with artillery, ought to be more than enough for the hundred thousand men the Germans could bring against them. But some of our Englishmen, writing from Paris, do not believe in the reality of the heroic attitude the gay city has put on. One of them says:

"I really am sorry for these vain, silly, gulled humbugs among whom I am living. They have many amiable qualities, although, in trying to be Spartans, they have mistaken their vocation. They are, indeed, far too agreeable to be Spartans, who in private life must have been the most intolerable of bores. It is a sad confession of human weakness, but, as a rule, persons are not liked on account of their virtues. Admire, respect the Prussians as one may, it is impossible to help disliking them. I will venture to say that it would be impossible to find one hundred Germans born south of the Main who would declare, on their honor, that they prefer a Prussian to a Frenchman. The only Prussian I ever knew who was an agreeable man was BISMARCK. All others with whom I have been thrown—and I have lived for years in Germany—were proud as Scotchmen, cold as New-Englanders, and touchy as only Prussians can be. I once had a friend among them. His name was BUCKENBRECK. Inadvertently I called him 'Butterbrod.' We have never spoken since. A Prussian Lieutenant is the most offensive specimen of humanity that nature and pipeclay have ever produced. Apart from all political considerations, the supremacy of this nation in Europe will be a social calamity, unless France, like vanquished Greece, introduces the amenities of society among these pedants, squires, and martinets."

But another, writing in a far different vein, tells us of

"A noble mother of the Faubourg St. Germain, to whom word was brought, as she was descending to dinner, that her son, an officer of Zouaves, had been killed in the attack on Malmaison. The stately lady fell back motionless, as if dead. The butler wrung his hands at sight of this new grief, and, hardly knowing how to console his mistress, he cried, 'Madame, madame, if he were a coward, we could have him here still.' The color rushed back to the lady's cheeks, her eyes lit with a proud light, and she rose offering her arm to one of her guests, and telling the butler, in a clear low voice, to dress the table with flowers till the end of the war. It was a reminiscence of Rome in its best days; the legend of CORNELIA reproduced in the life."

WORK FOR THE GERMANS.

I wonder if it is true that Gen. BURNSIDE said to Count BISMARCK that Paris seemed to him a lunatic asylum full of monkeys. It seems to me an indiscretion to say such a thing, and an infamy to repeat it. The *Daily News* tells us that

"When the siege of Paris is at an end, and strangers are permitted to roam over the German batteries, the world will be astonished at the vastness of the constructions with which the German engineers are girding the city. Day after day, for nearly a month, trains of wagons loaded with timber have passed up to the heights, and thousands of hands have been engaged in making gabions for the earthworks. While time fights for the Germans, and every day brings the Parisians a day nearer to the end of their resources, the besiegers need not open their fire until their preparations are completed, and our special correspondent assures us that the extent of those preparations is marvelous. Nothing is to be left to chance."

But the work they have to do is also unexampled. At Strasbourg 241 guns threw upon the city 193,722 projectiles. The Baden guns threw an average of 606 each and the Prussian guns 825. This is hard service, and yet these are among the guns brought to Paris. Artillerists will be able to tell how much more work they are capable of doing. The regular bombardment of Strasbourg lasted thirty-one days; there were therefore launched against the town 6,249 projectiles a day, 269 an hour, or four or five a minute. But Paris is immensely larger, and the guns cannot get so near. A large part of the loss of life at Strasbourg was caused by shells which crossed the town and took the garrison on the opposite walls in rear. Strasbourg had eighty thousand people; Paris has two millions, or is twenty-five times as large. Therefore, to do as much harm to Paris as was done to Strasbourg will require 6,025 guns, firing 4,843,060 projectiles. Such a bombardment would cost over $200,000,000. It is a big job altogether, and starvation, even if it take ninety days, will be the cheapest.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

The means for supplying the German Army in France with provisions, is on a grand scale, and is described as the perfection of administrative machinery. Living on the enemy and making war support war, is done to some extent, but an intelligent observer says:

"Requisitions are not the sinews, but rather the momentary makeshifts of the German military commissariat. The bulk of supplies is brought from Germany. Every army corps has five provision columns, consisting of 160 wagons, 800 horses, 490 men and ten officers. In addition to all these, there are horses, men and wagons for a field bakery, and a certain number of surplus horses to be used in case of need. The 160 wagons are supposed to carry provisions for every man in the corps for three days, and as they are emptied they return to the rear to be again replenished at the magazines, which are established at convenient points, and are kept going partly by wagons and horses hired, or 'requisitioned' in the country, and partly by that useful auxiliary—the railway."

No wonder that Germany, a comparatively poor country, is becoming exhausted of both men and victuals. But when they have a chance, the invaders make a pretty clean sweep. It is said that the German caissons captured at Orleans, were found stuffed full of all sorts of plunder. At Courville, where a Prussian soldier was killed by a Franc-Tireur, the borough was ordered to be pillaged, and eighty wagons loaded with plunder were carried off the first day, and what could not be carried the next, was burned or broken in pieces. It is, or rather was, a rich borough of 2,000 inhabitants.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The tone of the leading English journal, respecting the war, changes with the national sympathies. Today it quotes in a leader a remark of its Tours correspondent, that "no one can realize who does not witness its growth, the store of bitter and lasting hatred which the persistent aggression of Germany is accumulating in every Frenchman's heart." "The temper of the French people," he says, "is becoming harder, fiercer, and more stubbornly defiant, as week after week passes by. France may be broken into atoms, but each atom has the hostile spirit that animated the whole." Every boy in France will hear "stories of the horrors suffered in a village he knows; of the summary vengeance wreaked upon peasants, perhaps of his own blood, found guilty of the crime of irregularly defending their country in a neighboring wood; of towns battered to pieces; of penury and starvation brought into whole communes. The French have acknowledged the fault of their Government, and have offered ample reparation, but their conquerors have hardened their hearts against them. It is in vain to expect that the relentless determination of the German leaders will be forgiven. The nation is undergoing a terrible education. They will resist to the last. This is not the madness of a few excited Republicans. It is universal." Every party is united in one common sentiment. Legitimists, Orleanists, Imperialists and Republicans of all shades alike hate the invader. Not even in Alsace or Lorraine do we hear one word of any desire for peace. Even the sybarites of Paris are ready to endure every extremity rather than surrender; and there are military men who think that the siege of Paris is a gigantic mistake. "Our correspondent at Versailles," continues the *Times* in the remarkable leader which I have partly quoted and partly summarized, "says that a painful presentiment is growing upon him that his stay at that dull place will be prolonged, and everything tends to confirm the conviction that the end of the war will not be reached even when Paris has fallen, and the head-quarters are removed to the Tuileries." I need not point out the difference between this and a great number of preceding leaders in the same journal. Mr. RUSSELL says:

"I hear people talking about the very poor figure the French cut in this guerrilla war. They talk of the American partizan leaders, JACK MOSBY and the rest of them; but they do not consider the vast difference in the circumstances. If the Prussians had to deal with JACK MOSBY they would simply burn all the villages in which that clever chief had been harbored, and have shot a few of the inhabitants of the towns in which his troopers had attacked their posts."

Next time you will know how to do it.

MONADNOCK.

THE OLDEST OF THE TROJANS.

Death of a Centenarian at Troy—A Queer Old Character in a Strange Old Mansion—Reminiscences, Revolutionary, Ghostly and Otherwise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

ANTHONY PECOUR, the oldest inhabitant of Troy, died yesterday. He was born Sept. 16, 1761, and was, therefore, a little more than one hundred and nine years old when he died. Up to within a few days of his death he was tolerably hale and hearty, and had never fallen into the doctors' hands until within two years.

THE OLD MAN'S APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER.

The writer had occasion to call upon the old man a short time ago, and found him a chipper old gentleman, active and talkative, although his personal appearance evidenced his great age. He was about five feet and four inches in height, and considerably bent. He then walked easily with the aid of a cane, and took daily walks out of doors. He stated that except for a defective sight and hearing, he felt as young as he did at fifty. He attributed his longevity to plenty of exercise and correct habits. Mr. PECOUR was not a teetotaller, however, as he took his "grog," as he called it, with clock-like regularity. He had been thrice married, and the father of thirteen children.

THE OLD VANDERHEYDEN MANSION.

The oldest Trojan appropriately lived in the oldest house in Troy. It is known as the "Vanderheyden Mansion," and was built in 1752—one hundred and eighteen years ago. It is exceeding quaint in appearance, has a peaked roof and gables in the old Dutch style, and looks strangely out of place amid its modern surroundings. The brick with which it was built was imported from Holland, as was the material of many of the residences of the old Dutch farmers of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys. In the gable-end, carved on the surface of a brick, is the following inscription: "M. V. 1752." The initials were those of its first owner, MATTHIAS VANDERHEYDEN. During the Revolution it was used as the head-quarters of Gen. SCHUYLER, while on his way to meet BURGOYNE at Saratoga. During the entire war this house was the rendezvous of army officers, the VANDERHEYDENS being hospitable and patriotic. It was twenty-three years old when the first Revolutionary battle was fought, yet its walls are firm, and the dingy old structure seems likely to stand for many years.

GHOSTLY REMINISCENCES.

Around the old Vanderheyden mansion cluster many local traditions, many of them of the most ghostly character. One of these relates to the periodical appearance of a scalped ghost, who asks, in a deep bass voice: "Who took my hair?" Other stories are told of the house not less ridiculous, most of them relating to nocturnal gambols of dead and gone VANDERHEYDENS. The deceased centenarian fully believed these stories, hinting that he had received ocular proof of their truth.

F.

AT THE FAIRS.

Facts, Gossip, Statistics and Society News of the Bazaars of the Week.

The season appears to be one of bazaars of all sorts for all purposes. Four have been in operation in this City during the week past, and several more are announced to open during the week current. Brooklyn has caught the cue, it seems. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, the Academy of Music was occupied by a vast ovation on behalf of the Industrial Home, while four lesser and local social facts have taken place. Of all, thus far,

THE HEBREW FAIR.

has been most successful, its receipts having now exceeded $110,000. The Bazaar in help of the wounded of France has been the next successful, having netted a trifle over $75,000; the German Sanitary Fair third, having netted $73,630. As the Hebrew Fair will continue another week, ending on Saturday, a directory of it is next to indispensable: Table No. 1, the cigar stand, is managed by Mrs. A. S. ROSENBAUM, with seven assistants, among whom are Miss JULIA KNIGHT and Miss JENNIE STONEHILL. There are sixty tables in all, contributed by congregations and managed by the leading ladies. Tables No. 2 and No. 3 were supplied by the Thirty-ninth-street congregation, and are managed by Mrs. GOLDENBERG, Mrs. LEHMAN, Mrs. AUGUST and Mrs. STRAUSS. Table No. 4, congregation Temple Emanuel, is under the control of Mrs. MINZESHEIMER, Mrs. WORMSEN, Mrs. KOEHLER, Mrs. E. LEHMAN and a corps of assistants. Table No. 5, Thirty-fourth-street Congregation, Mrs. GOLDSMITH, Mrs. HARMAN, Miss NATHAN, and others; No. 6, Thirty-ninth-street Temple, Mrs. W. H. STEINER, with eleven assistants; No. 7, Mrs. K. ZISBEL, with five assistants; No. 8 and No. 9, Temple Emanuel, Mrs. LEWIS MAY, Mrs. MAX HERTZOG, with nine assistants; No. 10, Mrs. ROTHSCHILD, with thirteen assistants; No. 11, Miss STERNBERGER, with eleven; No. 12, Mrs. D. LEVESON, with thirteen; No. 13, No. 14 and No. 15, table for millinery goods, in general, Mrs. HENRIETTA STRAUSS, with sixteen assistants; No. 16, Mrs. RICKMOND, with four assistants; No. 17, Mrs. ULFELDER, with two assistant Misses; No. 18, Mrs. LINDHEIM; No. 19, Mrs. SOLOMON COHEN; No. 20, Mrs. ULFELDER and others; Nos. 22 and 23, Mrs. ROSENFELD, assisted by fourteen ladies; No. 23, Mrs. GITTERMAN, with seventeen assistants; No. 24, Mrs. HERMAN and others; No. 25, Mrs. M. O. MYERS, with numerous assistants; No. 26, Mrs. BUCKSTEIN, with an ample corps; Nos. 28, 29 and 30, Mrs. S. A. LEWIS; No. 31, Mrs. HERMAN; Nos. 32, and 33, Mrs. ABECACIS; No. 34, Mrs. NEWBERGER; No. 35, Mrs. KLINGENSTEIN; No. 37, Mrs. LAVENGOOD; No. 38, Mrs. LAVENBACK; No. 39, Mrs. MYER STERN; No. 40, Mrs. M. SANZA; No. 41, Miss KAUFMANN; No. 43, Miss NEWBERGER; No. 44, Mrs. SIMON GOLDENBERG; No. 45, Mrs. ISAAC SEIXAS; No. 46, Mrs. W. L. WALKER; No. 47, Mrs. J. D. BRODEK; No. 48, Mrs. J. LINDHEIM; Nos. 49 and 50, Mrs. L. J. PHILLIPS; No. 51, Mrs. J. NATHAN; No. 52, Mrs. LAVENBERG; Nos. 53 to 60, Mrs. SPIRO, Mrs. WELSH, Mrs. BLEM, Mrs. TELLER, Miss FLORENCE, HART, Mrs. J. C. LEVI, Miss STELLHEIMER, Miss KEILER.

The crowd last evening was simply overwhelming and uncomfortable. Two thousand and two hundred tickets were sold at the door, and within there was not, to use a common but exact phrase, room enough to turn round. One could neither move forward, backward, or stand still, except as the crowd swayed to and fro at the will of those unaccountable currents which cause crowds always to move in a body. Would it not be advisable to increase the price of admission?

The diamond set, valued at $3,500, has not yet filled up its list, and will not be raffled for for some days yet; tickets are $3. Mrs. GOLDSMITH has the supervision of the ticket-selling. The set consists of a bracelet and ear-rings in accord. The most valuable of the pastel paintings—one of NIXON's masterpieces—was raffled off last evening. The diamond cluster ring will be disposed of Saturday evening. Presents still continue to pour in. A silver tea service for the refreshment table was presented only day before yesterday. A new grand piano has just been placed in the art gallery, through the liberality of a leading firm; and, among other things, a couple of beeves have been put at the disposal of the Bazaar, and will be disposed of by raffle. One single stand has taken $10,000 since the opening of the Fair, which is believed to be the largest amount ever gathered by a single stand in the annals of benevolent movements of the kind.

FAIR OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

The Fair of the Holy Light was concluded last evening, over $3,000 having been netted. This has been one of the most select of the season, though the attendance has been smaller than might have been expected. As the Bazaar is an annual, all articles not disposed of will be stored for next year's exhibition. The institution has occupied only a portion of the Armory; but, though small, has been a perfect *bijou* in its way, inclosing a great number of *bijous*. Table No. 1 has been managed by Mrs. GEO. W. T. LORD and Mrs. COFFIN. A considerable portion of its wares have been disposed of. One whole set of attractions was the contribution of a poor girl. It consisted of an elaborately worked folding *fauteuil*, a beautiful foot-cushion of Persian embroidery, sofa pillows, and a wax cross of very delicate execution. Miss RHOADS, Miss WEBB and Miss MILFORD, at the second table, were still as anxious to make sales as when the Bazaar was first opened, and perhaps a little more so. Miss CORLIES and Miss CLANCEY, table No. 3, have dealt mostly in small wares and *objets de Paris*. The Misses SMITH, table No. 4, keep anxious lookout for customers in the way of nursery knick-knacks. Mrs. RHOADS and Miss COOPER officiated at the blind table, as it was termed; Miss COMSTOCK managing the book table, containing a number of treasures, among which was a very antique and elegant copy of "Bunyan." Mrs. MILDEBERGER and Miss HALL have been very successful in the toy business, having sold out a large stock. The grotto-like soda fountain, attended by Miss POWER and Miss WARRIN, continued popular as ever to the last, and died with as emphatic a fizz as when the first glass was drawn. Mrs. JACKSON and Mrs. SHEA have for a week or so enjoyed an enviable popularity among the juveniles, having had the dispensation of the candies. More popular among the adult population of the Fair have been Mrs. OAKLEY, Miss WELLS and Miss OGDEN, whose restaurant has constituted one of the successful points of the exhibition. Mrs. THAYER, at the baby-house, managed to make her handiwork as interesting as ever. The Bazaar for the benefit of the Asylum for the Blind, known as the Holy Light House, has, in fact, been successful in everything except numbers. Of all it has been most elegant in its appointments, and with most courtesy administered. Large fairs are apt to degenerate into Babels.

THE ST. ANN'S FAIR.

This Fair, for the benefit of deaf mutes, as occupied a hall at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The decorations are exceedingly handsome; and, for the ladies, it is quite impossible to elude the fascination with which they pick a pocket of all superfluous currency. Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Studwell, Mrs. Rickey and Miss Bessie Gallaudet dispense refreshments on the southern side of the hall. Near by stands the candy table, suggestive of proper dessert, Miss Roome, Miss Lottie Roome and Miss Kate Goodman dispensing; Miss Bancker, Miss De Forest, Miss Clark, and Miss Ida Blackwell manage the sales of fancy goods. The floral stand, in the middle of the room, is queened by Miss DICKSON and Miss BECKFORD; Miss BENSON, Miss BRECK and Miss LOOK dispensing fancy articles next at hand. Miss GALLAUDET and Mrs. HOLMES preside at a second fancy table; Mrs. DUSENBERRY and Miss GREEN at a third; Mrs. ROBERTSON and Miss BARBER at the fourth; and Mrs. BUDD and the Misses MOORE, at the toy table. The "Lady of the Lake" is vigilantly assisted to swim by Miss HOLMES and Miss COTHEAL; the mute table is attended by Mrs. FITZGERALD, Mrs. JONES and Miss NEWELL. The Fair has netted $3,000 during the week.

THE EPIPHANY BAZAAR.

Organized to contribute toward paying the debt of the Parish of Father BURTSELL. This Fair has been in progress since the 1st of December, having netted in excess of $2,500. It has eight tables presided over by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lewis J. Kelly, Miss O'Conner, Mrs. Burtsell, Mrs. Peter Woods, Mrs. Mulane, Miss Hines, and the Misses Lambert and Leveridge. Miss KELLY presides over the refreshment-room.

Taken together, the statistics of Fairs this season present astounding figures. Thus:

Hebrew Fair	$110,000
Fair for the wounded of France	75,000
German Sanitary	73,630
Holy Light Bazaar	3,000
St. Ann's	3,000
Epiphany	2,500
Total	$267,130

The Press Committee of the Hebrew Bazaar gave a dinner to the members of the Press, last evening, in recognition of courtesies.

THE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

Examination in the Case of Brockway—Testimony of Col. Wood.

The examination in the case of WILLIAM A. BROCKWAY, the noted counterfeiter, commenced at the United States Commissioners' office, yesterday. Hon. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the Government.

The only witness examined was Col. WOOD, ex-Chief of the Secret Service Department, who testified that he made the acquaintance of the prisoner about three years ago at the St. James Hotel, in this City, and on that occasion he informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, issued by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of New-Jersey, on the charge of counterfeiting $50 Treasury bonds. WOOD's purpose was to obtain possession of the plates from which the seven-thirty counterfeit bonds, then in circulation, were struck, but the prisoner disclaimed all knowledge of the matter until it was brought home to him by the evidence of some of his accomplices. He informed BROCKWAY the Government supposed the plates were electrotyped from a bad impression stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, and that if he should give the plates, and if they should prove to be electrotyped, and reveal the name of the person who stole the impression, he would guarantee on the part of the Government his complete immunity from punishment. BROCKWAY was very cautious during the interview, and desired to have some guarantee of the good faith of the authorities. Upon a subsequent consultation in the presence of Judge STUART, he agreed to surrender the plates upon this stipulation, and then delivered up three plates, two for printing the face of the bonds and the other for tinting the back.

Judge STUART protested against the reception of this evidence, as to what occurred three years ago, as a violation of the agreement entered into between the prisoner and the witness, on the part of the Government.

Assistant District-Attorney PURDY stated that that stipulation was made by the Government under the supposition that the plates had been stolen from electrotyped impressions.

The Commissioner overruled the objection, and the witness continued to state, that, in recovering these plates, he perceived they were battered, and told the prisoner that fact was sufficient to destroy their identity. BROCKWAY endeavored to convince him they were the plates, and, upon demanding the name of the printer who stole the impressions from Washington, he gave a fictitious name. The witness expressed his belief that the plates were original counterfeits.

This closed the direct examination, and the Commissioner adjourned the further hearing of the matter to Monday next. Mr. STUART made application for a reduction of the amount of bail originally imposed on the prisoner, $30,000, but it was denied, and BROCKWAY was recommitted to Ludlow-street Jail.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

A trot came off at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, between JOHN LOVETT's b. m. *Lady Ross*, J. MARTIN's br. h. *Johnny Reb*, and BELLINGER's b. h. *Hiram*, for a purse and stake of $350. *Lady Ross* and *Reb* trotted to wagons and *Hiram* in harness. *Johnny Reb* won the first two heats with ease, but was beaten in the third, fourth and fifth heats by *Lady Ross*. The betting was in favor of *Lady Ross* before the first heat, and the odds increased on her after *Reb* won two heats. The betting men were highly indignant at the conduct of MARTIN, who drove *Johnny Reb*, claiming that he sold the race, and the judges evidently were of the same opinion, as they declared all bets off. The following is the summary of the trot:

John Lovett names b. m. Lady Ross, to wagon	3	2	1	1	1
John Martin names br. h. Johnny Reb, to wagon	1	1	2	2	2
M. Bellinger names b. h. Hiram, in harness	2	3	3	3	3

Time—2:37, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:38.

CHRISTIAN EBELE, of Sixty-seventh-street, and a framer, employed in a new building in Fifty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, fell from the fourth story to the ground while descending a ladder, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Three of the other workmen were detained by the Police as witnesses for the Coroner.

An unknown man entered the store of the National Suspender Company, 453 and 455 West Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon, and pretended to want goods. He was shown into the back part of the store, when a confederate carried off $600 from the money-drawer. Both men made good their escape before the robbery was discovered by the employes.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HYMN OF THE PRESENT.

Not only in old days He bowed
The heavens and came down;
We, too, were shadowed by the cloud,
And saw the glory shown!
The nations that seemed dead have felt
His coming through them thrill;
Beneath His tread the mountains melt;
Our God is living still!

He who in secret hears the sigh,
Interprets every tear,
Hath lightened on us from on high,
Made known His presence near!
The Word takes flesh, the Spirit form
His purpose to fulfill;
He comes in person of the storm—
Our God who governs still!

We saw—all of us saw—How He
Drew sword and struck the blow,
And up and free through their Red Sea
He let the captives go;
Yea, we have seen Him, clearly seen
Him work the miracle;
We know, whate'er may intervene,
Our God is with us still!

The vail of time a moment falls
From off the Eternal's face:
Recede the old horizon walls
To give fresh breathing-space:
And all who lift their eyes may learn
It is our Father's will,
This world to Him shall freely turn,
A world of freedom still!

—*Gerald Massey, in Good Words.*

JULES AND LISCHEN.

BY J. R. WARE.

"I tell thee, Armand, there shall be war! and war before the Summer is over—va! Knowest thou that these German vermin cannot stand the hot weather, so that thou and I shall drink moselle on the Rhine—on the Rhine!"

And then the speaker broke into the lovely insolent song by Alfred de Musset—"*Nous avous eu, votre, Rhine Allemand.*"

The good friend, Armand, shook his head and looked grave. He was little older than than the other, but much wiser, and your wisdom brings with it an increased happiness, which, however, has its sad side as well as its alleviating aspect.

"Why should we fight, my Jules?" he says, gently knocking off the end of his cigarette ash, as though, having done him a good turn when it was tobacco he wished to treat it kindly in parting with it. "What have these Germans done to us?"

"Seest thou, my Armand, they are animals! They feed upon raw roots, and beat their women. Girls draw plows and carts, and they love to eat swine!"

"Still appears it to me that they have done us no harm."

"Thou stupid compatriot!" cries Jules. "Dost thou not see that only through war shalt thou or I become a Marshal of France, be called a duke, and have a carriage each for his wife."

Armand shook his head.

"Thou art blind, Jules. Let there be made a Marshal a-year, my comrade, and 'tis but sixty in as many years, while the army numbers perchance half a million."

"Still, nevertheless, a Marshal one may be," cries the younger and more eager of the two.

"But seest thou," says Armand, "we may not be even each a Marshal until sixty; and, through all our lives, what shall we have done except taken the people's bread, which they have gained by the sweat of their brows, eaten their meat, drunk their wine and their cider, swallowed their fruit, and all for what?—that we may look well on a field-day, and keep the people down if they find fault!"

"Pst-t-t-t!" says Jules, looking about. "If thy Captain heard thee talk thus thou'dst be kept in barracks till thou wert paler even than nature made thee. The fact is, Armand, thou art a philosopher!"

"I am what I am," replies the other. "Sometimes I envy thee, that thou art so light of heart, my Jules—though, mark thee, at other times I have great pity for thee, knowing that thou canst not control thyself as I can."

For a moment the dark blood mantled into the other's face, then a smile broke over the countenance, and taking the others hand, he pressed it strongly, saying, "Nevertheless, we are friends unto the death!"

The two speakers here mentioned were—when they spoke to such effect as the above, and of course speaking in French—seated at one of those little tables outside the *cafés* on the line of the Paris boulevards, which, in the old time of French glory and supremacy that has passed away forever, gave such an air of holidays and continual enjoyment to the fairest metropolis in the world.

The imperial eagle was still to be seen on all sides—the imperial flag was still floating proudly on the Tuileries—the most eccentric leader of fashion ever the world saw, the Empress Eugenie, still dominated the round of modishness—and the unsmiling man with the tarnished eyes and pulseless mouth, once called Napoleon III., was still the mighty terror rather than the glory of three dozen millions of people.

The word "Napoleon" was still might, the little Prince Imperial still showed himself upon the palace terrace, self-confident, driving his velocipede, and chatting to his companion, young Conneau, the doctor's son, to whom a few weeks afterwards the princekin was to send the engraved bullet from Saarbruck. Meanwhile, away in Switzerland, Germany, England, Jersey, America, the men who had fought for French freedom nearly twenty years previously, and had lost the day, were either dead and at peace under foreign land, or they were pining for home, for the greater part in mean poverty and shabby coats.

The two friends already mentioned were emancipated for the day from the barrack life, with its roaring sergeants, its vacillating corporals—something between sergeants and privates, and equally despised by both grades—its endless *gamelle* of beef broth and *bouilli*, its long loaves, and its longer mean monotony and trying peevishness.

For though it is true that the French soldier, rare and brave as he looks, or rather as he used to look, had only five centimes a day, which, in English money, is just two farthings, on the other hand, in France, as it will always be, the soldier is not the outcast that he has always been in England, until the present year of grace, when those who govern us appear to have discovered that the soldier is something more than a mere bundle of fighting materials. Assuredly, the French soldier is no outcast.

He is looked upon as the man to whom fate has given a "bad number" in the conscription, and who, therefore, instead of staying at home and being happy in the heart of his family, and in passing from it to form one for himself by the cheery and peaceful road of marriage, is devoted for a long term of years to guard and watch his country.

A French soldier is looked upon as a sort of martyr, and the consequence follows that his relations and friends not only are proud to claim him, but consider it a duty to find him handsomely in pocket-money. Lucky it is for the French soldier who has a large family, consisting of mother, father, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, and even grandfathers and grandmothers—every man Jack, ay, every woman Jill, of the lot, sends the poor fellow a little money whenever it can be spared; so that your French soldier can take his "payse" or favorite cook or nurse-maid, out apart from digging into her pockets, after the manner of some noble red-jacketed fellows nearer home, who, poor lads, do not perhaps get twelve-pence from their people in as many years.

Again, your Frenchman never spends alone his money received from home. You never see a French soldier drink *solus:* he prefers to ask even an enemy, thereby generally converting him into a friend by this way.

Thus it falls out that the French soldiers have a pleasant time of it when they get away from barracks. If one has no money the other has, and 'tis my turn today, yours to-morrow, or when the tip comes from home. There was also another very friendly custom in the French army. When a man joined it he had appointed to him a "chum" who took him under his protection and saw that he was not ill used. As a rule, such a couple struck up a friendship quite as strong as any formed between two boys in our English schools.

Armand Bellingé and Jules Praier were "chums" of the very first order, and the latter having joyfully received a remittance from home, the two were emancipated from barracks for one day, in that brightest of Junes, the last. The young soldiers were their own masters until midnight.

Armand had been in the *chasseurs à pied* about two years when Jules Praier joined them, and therefore it may be inferred that he was about two years his elder.

Both had drawn "bad numbers" from the conscription urns, and the family of neither had been rich enough to pay the substitution money, or to have been able to insure the boys when born against the contingency.

But perchance the above sentence requires a little explanation. Here it is:—Every French male child born must, if he live, take his turn at drawing a number from the conscription urn. This act is gone through as he approaches manhood. The majority of numbers are good—that is to say, so high that they exempt the drawer from serving in the army. But the minority are bad—as, say, numbers 1 up to 100 are bad; the remainder, say, 101 up to 500, being good. Those drawing a number lower than 100 will have to serve, unless they can find the substitution money, which was recently about two hundred pounds. Now, provident parents, who can afford it, insure their boys, at the earliest age, against the chances of a bad number, and pay a yearly premium, so that when the time comes, if the boy draw a bad number, there will be the insurance company to pay the money.

It is this substitution money (which must be paid, for the conscript is not allowed to find a living deputy) that broke the army down under the Second French Empire. In tens of thousands of instances the money paid to obtain substitutes was put into the pockets of the Emperor's people, and the regiments remained incomplete, while it was stated that each had its complement.

Poor Jules and Armand had both drawn bad numbers, and in both cases the parents had been too poor to insure, so they joined their regiment.

They were the sons of peasants, such men as usually have made up the ignorant mass of the French Army, very few of whom could write, or even read, and they were both poor. But there the difference ended, for Jules was as ignorant as a charity boy, while Armand was well-informed.

Now, mark you, the well-informed man asked why the French should go to war with Germany, the ignorant friend believed the Germans to be "pigs," and ready for the slaughter.

In Armand's village there had lived, when he was a boy, an old conventionist, then near eighty years of age, but bright of eye and wit. He had risen to the surface, and represented the people in the first French Revolution, and when he was about eighteen. They did not study age in '89. When France fell, he fell; and so it came to pass that, at between seventy and eighty years of age, the peasantry would now and again stone him, because, said they, it was whispered that he had "the evil eye."

Armand Bellingé stood up for this old man, and lo! that bread we are urged to cast upon the waters came back in this instance freighted with life. This old man opened Armand's understanding, taught him the beginning of all the truths so few of us even now dare avow, and set him on the highroad to real patriotism and the highest life—a sense of the equality of all nations and of all men.

And so, in God's good time, this man died, carrying with him this purgation, "Cantavi."

The now made man, Armand, goes to the army—peaceful, earnest, bright, safe. Then, in two years' time he meets Jules—this meeting being in January, 1870. Six months after, in June, they are seated in the Paris sunlight, friends for life, though so different—Armand being safe from the danger of deception, by reason of the knowledge created in him by that old, old weak man's will; the other, Jules, ignorant, superstitious, and as easily deceived as the merest child.

They were equally brave; but Jules might be seized by panic, while Armand, being the wiser, was less likely to suffer from fright.

One was drinking that cloudy green liquor, "absinthe," which the French Army so much affected; the other was sipping that strange refreshment, a glass of cold coffee, tempered with iced water—one of the most refreshing and sober-like drinks under the yellow sun.

"I tell thee there will be war," said Jules, as though the other said there could not be, "and thou and I shall be, at least, Colonels; and I shall not be jealous of thee, Armand, if thou art Colonel first."

There was the brightness of the excitement absinthe is so clever at producing in the eyes of the boy—for he was scarcely more than a boy—as he spoke.

The other, sober in his ways as in his drink, put his hand lightly upon the other's, and said, "Who may be first dead, l'ami?"

He said it in no unpleasant, lachrymose way, but the other turned pale.

"Never think of death—Vive la France, à ta santé camarade!"

And in this way the day passed. After the absinthe, midday breakfast, or lunch, as we may call it here in the island—after this varied meal, a hand-in-pocket promenade in the Bois de Boulogne, where the fashions are no longer to be found, because it is June, and the French world of fashion scorns Paris in the Summer time. Then follows a cup of black coffee at the café by the cascade, and then a walk in the jardin d'acclimatisation; so back to a two francs and half a dozen courses dinner in the Palais Royal. Thence to Bulier's, with dances and cigars for Jules, and cigarettes and a quiet hour for the soberer Armand.

And at mindnight they are once more in barracks; Jules a little intoxicated, and somewhat surly, because his chum has got him away, and so saved him from being reported in the morning as absent without leave.

A month passes. Paris is up; and, therefore, France is ablaze.

"Prussia," cries everybody, "has betrayed France; the King of Prussia has turned his back upon the French Ambassador, and war is certain."

A week before, a mob would have been dispersed by the Police—now, the great thoroughfares are one vast crowd.

Three days since to have sung the wild, wine-mad, blind-of-passion national hymn, the "Marseillaise," would have been to court an iniquitous inquisition—the interior of a prison. Now the Police pay their foul spies to sing the hymn, awakening ghastly and strange from the tomb which has covered it for almost eighteen years.

The air is alive with trumpet-calls, and clash of arms. "To Berlin!" is the cry; and men, meeting soldiers, embrace them. As for the women, a blouse is as contemptible as a monk's cowl, and no bright eyes will smile upon it.

The army is swarming, and war is in the air. The bands blare, the tuck-tuck of the drum is constantly heard, the fifes are shrill as the women's *vives*, and common sense and mercy, Christianity and human love, justice, are all thrust to the wall.

To Berlin! France is the master of the world. To Berlin! Russia has been humiliated; Austria has been driven back; England is civil, and Prussia must be taught her place in Europe.

Bah! the Germans cannot fight. Hark you—they never fairly and alone stood against the "Little Corporal," and, since his time, the Chassepot and the *mitrailleuse* are victory in themselves, without help from Generals.

The Chassepot, see you, is far better than the needle-gun; and of what avail is cannon against *mitrailleuse?* Forward! France is the world's arbiter.

The news runs that the Germans faint in the Summer sun, and that they are fair and weak.

Turco is told that the German woman is fair, and a goodly feast.

And Turco—who is a wild animal from the ravines of unfortunate Algeria, where live the race of Ishmael, whose hands shall be against all men's—Turco, in his bran new, light-blue uniform and white turban, smiles a red-hot smile, and in his tumultuous heart knows that where there is strife there is advantage for him. How little or how much cares he for all those pale faces, French or German, who care but for one wife, who eat the flesh of swine, and who believe not, O Allah! in Mohammed?

The city is out of doors, marking the tens upon tens of thousands soldiers moving forward, their faces to the east. The morning sun falls upon them—'tis a good augury.

The weather is growing hotter.

Ha! the Emperor has started, and he takes with him his son.

Then there is a lull.

Paris is empty of soldiers, and no news arrives from the Rhine.

McMahon is the greatest soldier in the world, 'tis said.

Some swear by De Failly, others by Bazaine, others by Canrobert, while some say Palikao is the man.

But at the head of all stands Napoleon III., and the Empress is Regent at the Tuileries.

So—the Prussians are in France.

*　*　*　*　*

Why is there no news from the war?

"Ah, the Prussians have blown up the bridge of Kehl—*les lâches.*"

So—the war has begun.

Saarbrück is taken. The Prince is a true soldier. He has been under fire.

Then—Wissembourg.

Then—Woerth.

Then—lies.

*　*　*　*　*

It is Wissembourg. Armand Bellingé and Jules Praier are side by side.

Contusion, smoke, explosion, rattle of musketry, the scream of shells in the air, the cutting, slatting rush of bullets, varied by reddened blazes of opal fire through the thick, heavy white smoke.

This is what a battle is to the private while waiting for orders.

"Chasseurs—*en avant!*"

Cries nearer now. The voice of the Captain of their company, and the men known here by name, move forward with thousand others.

"Halt!"

They are nearly within range.

The private now knows what war is when orders have come.

Those who direct the battle are on the hill-top.

Mark these galloping men—they belong to the staff, and are carrying orders.

"Attention: forward!"

On again, at the swift chasseurs' pace.

Hit!—there is a jet of screams—a hole is made in the ranks—a cry comes of "Reform!" and half a score of men are left dead, dying, and wounded, on the field.

The Marshal's baton is not for either of them. A moment and their worlds of hope are at an end.

The two friends embrace each other by a mere look, for their hands are now their country's, and they cannot grasp them.

Suddenly the smoke-cloud rises, as a sweep of wind comes past, and there are two great cries, one in French, the other in German.

But the latter is vastly the louder, for there are Germans, Germans interminable, and as the ants upon a hill-side in high Summer.

A moment, and the firing has begun nearer at hand. The old Brown Bess would be as good for aiming as the needle-gun or Chassepot, for the so-called enemies are not a hundred yards apart.

So near, that the quick-eyed Jules can see the sturdy, fresh German marking down Armand. As he turns, the friend falls—well shot, through the heart.

Is there, or is there not, a look to his left at which Jules stands?

This is what the surviving comrade cannot say. In a moment he is dead, the face and hair smirched with the already reddened ground.

Sparse time for sentiment. A sudden movement drives him over the body of his friend; and then it is that he thinks himself wounded because he feels faint. His want of educational training prevents him from self-sustentation. The panic of affrighted ignorance is beginning to set in.

Ah, but the face of the German who shot his "intime," his chum, his "pays," is printed on his angry and affrighted brain.

He has no thought of the Marshal's baton now.

Thousands upon thousands more of the Germans, as the smoke rises; to the right, to the left, a-down in the hollows, a-high on the hills—steady, quiet, slow in their movements—never wavering.

Suddenly—a hail of bullets on their left flank, and the regiment wavers.

As suddenly, a hail of shot on their right flank, while the dead straight lead and curving iron are belching upon their front.

On the ground (now an umber red at various points, and not a blade of grass, or vine, or corn to be seen) are dead men, in the strangest attitudes—wounded men, battling against the trampling feet of their own comrades.

Ha! The retreat is sounded!

A whirl of cries. Victory. The Germans are upon them.

Over the dead, over the dying—over those who cannot move because of broken legs, or blood-exhausting wounds—over the blind and the stunned, crash the flying thousands of their former comrades, every moment the number on the ground being added to, the enemy after them accomplishing with their feet and horses' hoofs the work begun by their comrades.

When the day is over, and the ghastly muster-rool is called, to half the names no "Here!" is responded. More than half the men of the regiment are either dead, wounded or prisoners.

This is their first action, and the men are not accustomed to battle and to failure yet.

While daylight lasts, no tears are seen; but the night-time cannot muffle the sounds of sobbing.

The white flag is out by this time, and German and Frenchman are side by side, kneeling over the dead and dying.

Doctors, especially, are busy. Here are piles of arms—there a heap of the spiked helmets of the Prussian line—there, a larger heap of the broad-peaked French képis.

On all sides broken arms and tattered clothes. It is like a hospital dislocated by an earthquake.

Already the beasts of prey are about, from the human kites (who are created, it would seem, upon the battle-field, who rob the dead, and perchance kill the dying,) to the birds and beasts who gather at the smell of blood. The hawks and the falcons have already wheeled in the evening air. The crows, the rooks, and the ravens have already settled down upon the neighborhood of the field, like a diaper of funereal pall; the weasels, the stoats and the field ermine have come out from their holes, raising their sharp snouts in the blood-stained air. The farm rats savour something more palatable than last year's corn or the hard farm bacon; and the wolf which still slidingly crawls in the Alsatian woods, has proclaimed himself in his hoarse, quick bark.

Little lanterns, like glow-worms, only yellower, are wandering from point to point, stopping here, moving quickly from there; and the night, as seen from the battle-field, is fringed on two sides, east and west, with camp-fires, and especially to the east, where the myriad German soldiers are gathering strength for the morrow's massacres.

Over all, the moon shines—grand jewel in her celestial quiet, set in an expanse of lesser jeweled plenitude of peace and quietude. For of what avail to time and space is a hard-fought contest in one corner of our globe?

Let us go back to this human field.

One little lamp is more active than the rest—moving along, never stopping for more than a moment, yet never ceasing to stop.

Peer through the clear darkness of the moonlight and you will see this light rest for a moment at a higher level than that of the mass of searching lamps.

Come nearer the carrier, and you may mark that he is looking about him as though calculating distances.

Then on the lamp went again. It could have been marked that the lamp was going in no direct line, and moved generally in a north-easterly direction.

The battle-field is quiet enough now. The wounded have ceased to groan, and are waiting patiently, or are asleep. The yearning cries for water are at an end.

So—there are no cries.

Yes—suddenly. One.

And the little light you have been watching at the same moment drops and vanishes. In another quarter of an hour a visiting party of Prussians, examining the field, come to a touching group of two men—one whose fair hair is reddened, and whose all unlustrous eyes and yawing mouth bespeak him dead.

Upon the body, face over the dead heart, lies a human figure, clasping one of the rigid hands.

"Freundschaft," says one of the Germans—"und tod."

Friendship and death—not really. The one has passed away from friendship, the other has not reached death.

The Germans start back, as the uppermost figure murmurs, "Adieu, mon vieux ami! adieu, camarade!—te voilà mort—bien mort."

The Germans look at each other sorrowfully, for they are not angry in their war of triumph.

One stoops, and in strongly German-accented French, he says: "Qu'affez fous—l'ami?"

He looks in the moonlight, sees the face which was bent upon his friend's when the bullet removed him, and, with a cry, he falls away from the dead friend and the living foe.

When next this poor, ignorant, loving fellow, Jules, knows himself, he is once more in the French lines, and lying under an hospital tent. Some searching spirit or strong salt saturates a handkerchief laid upon his forehead.

Says a pleasant voice, "*A la bonne heure, te voilà remis.*"

The speaker is a pleasant-faced man, who wears a badge upon his arm—a red cross on a white ground.

He is one of those charitable, honorable beings, who followed the armies of both nations, bearing the most significant of symbols as the mark of their work.

Too symbolical, alas! for was not the cross red?

Ah, many a mater dolorosa, many a maiden, a few days from that night's date, shall be "juxta crucem lacrimosa," seeking the pity of the great sufferer in the wild outpouring of their own misery.

"Yes," he says, "quite strong."

And next day, he is with his company, his swarthy face pallid, his merry voice silent, his laughing, sensuous (not sensual) lips unparted, his eyes dull and piteously yearning.

He is an eager, a kindly, an undisciplined, ignorant man, now suffering from the miseries of ignorance, as at other times he has escaped the sorrows of knowledge.

It was downward work with the French from the first. Once again this poor fellow, Jules, now so lonely, is in action with his regiment.

Ha! if he can only see the face he has now marked twice! Oh, for a third time! Let him but once again see the face!

He swears to kill.

But in battle what man meets to-morrow the hand-to-hand enemy of today. It is in the nature of the necessary uncertainty of war, that today we fight, and to-morrow, and yet next day, and never against the same man or men.

We war with flesh and blood, not individuality.

More and more Prussians! To the right—to the left—in front—and finally surrounded!

The regiment is a mere point; the Germans are a thick belt of men.

Falls the hail of lead as nails rush to a central magnet.

Neither forward can they go, nor retreat. Their shot diverges; the German lead converges; and the sickly, yet fresh smell of warm blood is strong enough in the air to overpower the searching smell of the powder.

Ha! the eagle is down; and an officer rides forward, with the point of his sword nearly touching the ground, and the bugle sounds, and the order is given to ground arms.

The regiment has capitulated, and the men are German prisoners.

So—the war will no more make Jules a Marshal than it did poor Armand, now buried, with hundreds of others, beneath the the already cracked and upheaved ground.

The pestilence of decomposition is answering to the physical commands of the harvesting Summer sun.

Mark them—high heaps of earth with network of meaning breaks in them, about which the busy ants, and the whirring burying beetles are marvelously industrious.

The battle is over, and Jules is a prisoner.

Ha!—but if he could only see the German vermin who shot Armand.

He is too ignorant to comprehend that his vengeance would be murder—that the German only did his duty.

But he cannot see him; and perhaps it is well for himself that he does not.

Now, the first of the German prisoners were forwarded to Germany by rail.

It has been told how the Frenchmen had been informed that the Germans were heathens, savages, monsters.

But lo! before the first train reached Berlin, the willfully misinformed French prisoners learnt that these people were kindly, simple souls for the most part, who brought them huge chunks of bread and sausage, and poured for them draughts of plain, wholesome beer.

At first, they feared poison—soon, they wanted more.

Why, by the time Berlin was reached, the train stopping at the western station of that city, the French prisoners fraternized with the Berlin boys; and behold the first batch of fallen Frenchmen with yelling, German youths at every one of the carriage windows. This fraternity was the first international lesson given by the war.

At the other end of the town elegant German women are ready with supper; and behold the prisoners make the discovery that they are better treated as prisoners than as soldiers in their own land.

The "vermin" have shown that they are goodly men and women.

A week from that time Jules Praier is billeted at a small farm some thirty miles from Berlin. He is no longer a soldier, he is a prisoner upon parole; and he leads an easy life enough of it because he is willing to be useful, and because the people upon whom he is billeted speak some French.

Moreover, he had discovered, with the charming delight of friendly ignorance, that the name of his entertainers is almost the same as his own—he is Jules Praier, they are named Preier—the words, allowing for the pronunciation of each language, being almost identical.

In two or three days his shyness had worn off, and as laziness is not an attribute of health, and Jules is healthy, he is glad enough to go working in the harvest fields with the women of the farm.

Strange, indeed, it is, that while the German farmer, who should be there, is away in France, a prisoner from France is doing the German farmer's field-work.

The Germans are a little afraid of him at first, and especially when he has great bursts of grief in memory of his dead friend, and flings himself upon his knees in the midst of the yellow cornland, or in the old homestead, and prays with eager lips, with trembling hands, and streaming eyes.

The women, followers of a less eager shape of prayer, mistrust yet pity these wild appeals to high heaven. But they soon find that there is the same humanity in his heart as in theirs.

It is especially to Lischen that he looks up. Lischen is fair of skin, blue of eye, while there is something in her face which the prisoner cannot comprehend, and which really is that presence of knowledge which always makes itself evident upon every face which masks even only a partially enlightened intellect.

This Lischen awakens no more thought of passion in the man's hot, eager Gallic heart than, in the church of his native village, did the lily-bearing statue of the *mater purissima.*

She awes him.

"How comest thou to speak French?" he asks in the midst of the swish-swish of the scythe, and cracking chop of the reaping-hook.

"We have lived in France," she says; "for the father was once a baker."

"Dost thou like France?"

"Not so dearly as Germany."

"But they do not sing in Germany."

"No, because of the war. But when the good time of peace shall come, we shall sing in bands all through the year. In Germany, we all know songs, but now we are dumb, except when we sing a lobgesang."

"Lobgesang?"

"Hymns," she says.

"Ah!" the Frenchman cries, as though discovering something, "paternosters and credos?"

"No; hymns," said Lischen, in a gently perverse tone.

"Dost thou sing hymns?"

"Ah! we sang one when he left us. We sang 'Gottes liebe.'"

"Gottes liebe?"

"God's love," she said.

"Ah, we sang the 'Marseillaise.' Who was he that went away?"

"My brother. He has gone to the war."

"He is not yet dead?"

"No; oh, no, no!"

Here came another eager, frantic moment of prayer on the part of the poor, ignorant Frenchman—he remembering his friendship.

"Lisbeth, that thou seest in the dairy, is his wife. They were married only one hour before he joined the army; 'For,' said she, 'if I may not long be thy wife, I can all my life be thy widow. Go; fight for thy country!'"

This simple, plain, candid German woman stupefies the Frenchman—she is so different from the dark-eyed, mobile girl peasantry of his native France.

He plucks up a little banter.

"And thou—hast thou no sweetheart?"

"Oh, no," she says, with the frank simplicity of a little child.

Day follows day, and behold the Frenchman follows Lischen about like a dog. The women at this small farm, led by the old, old father, clap their hands and cry, "Oh!" and meanwhile the poor lad, who daily thinks less of his dead friend, yet each day reproaches himself more acutely for his forgetfulness—meanwhile he finds the hours tripping by.

He has learnt a few words of stuttering German, and he is very glad to air them.

Days go past, they not telling him of the German victories. Alsace is conquered, Lorraine is conquered.

The German cannon roars at Strasbourg—Nancy is no longer a free French town.

The Germans are spreading like a fan over north-eastern France.

Marshal McMahon is in flight, Bazaine is shut up in Metz.

But Jules Praier knows nothing of all this. He works in the fields, finding, each day, the song of the lark more beautiful, the colors of the flowers rarer.

The hum of a bee will make his heart leap, the flutter of a butterfly will make his soul sing.

The memory of the poor, fair friend, Armand, is being displaced by the implacable conquerer, Love. This fair, calm, grave, generous Lischen is absorbing his very soul.

The 14th of August, and the 16th, and the 18th, the awful day which is to be known as that of the battle of Gravelotte—they all passed, and the military majesty of France was nearly broken. But the dark, bright-eyed prisoner knows only vaguely of all these matters—nor, indeed, have the Germans themselves heard more than rumors.

He works like a slave, does the prisoner; is as obedient as a child, as easily pleased as an infant.

And what of Lischen?

She has dazzled the stranger with her calm, fair, beauty; so he had bewildered her with his eagerness and natural brilliancy of life. But she is calm, and hides her tenderness. He, on the contrary, has no natural power of concealment.

"Herr Praier," she cries, early one morning, almost as excited as a French woman, "here is a letter from our brother."

"Ma foi! Can he write?"

"Ay, all Germans can write! Thou shalt hear what he says!"

"Parbleu! Cans't *thou* read?"

"Ay, almost all German women."

The Frenchman is distraught and pale as the fraulein reads the brother's letter—for is it not the history of the fall of France? But he has still comprehension which he can spare to feel dazzled by her wisdom.

"Canst thou not write?" she asks.

He shakes his head, his face being crimson enough by this time.

"And canst thou not read?"

Another slow shake of the head, held still lower than before.

"Ha! they say in Germany that we have conquered your people because we can all read and write."

The Frenchman looks up.

"Mais! if we others, we French, all wrote and read, thinkest thou we could beat the Germans?"

"Hah!" cries the fraulein. "Did all the French read and write they would be wise enough not to quarrel with us, but to love us."

"Wilt thou teach me to read and to write, gretchen?"

An awkward, sweet "Ya" replies to the word "gretchen," and two hearts are beating.

For, you see, there is no hatred between peoples—only prejudice, lies, ignorance and Power fighting for itself with other Powers, and to that end setting honest people to work killing each other. Only these infamies separate the various peoples.

The blood-red month of August, 1870, sweeps on, as many seconds long as all the Augusts of the world has seen, and the awful 1st of September is at hand.

Sedan is down—the self-made Emperor is vanquished—Sedan is a heap of ruins—Paris is in revolt—the Spanish lady, called the Regent-Empress, has fled from her palace—every Napoleon is in a place of safety; and the lad who received the baptism of fire flees to the shore which, whatever be its faults, receives all comers without demanding passports.

But only vaguely do Lischen and the prisoner hear of these things.

That quality of love which conquers patriotism, blood, caution, even common sense, and sometimes common honor, has besieged and vanquished them.

There is no Germany, no France for these two; there is the universal empire of love, and common-place patriotism is shivering out in the cold.

The Republic exists—the Prussians march upon Paris; war is in the very air, and the world watches with bated breath; but the end of vain rivalries, love, has blinded Lischen and the prisoner, and the days dance by.

Strasbourg falls.

Does ever he reproach himself when alone—does she? Be that as it may, when they meet their world is complete.

What of to-morrow?

They have no to-morrow—today is their all.

Days, weeks pass.

It is still today for them.

But upon one peaceful Sunday morning, when the great bells of the Gothic German churches are ringing out their wide hallelujahs, there comes to the farm a fair and stalwart man in uniform, his left arm in a sling.

The two are hand-in-hand, looking out upon the golden world before them.

"Mein bruder!" cries Lischen.

"C'est lui!" cries the Frenchman; "c'est lui!"

This brother is the man who shot tender-hearted and just Armand Bellingé—he whose friendship was so kindly noble.

So, loving the sister of the man who killed his one dear friend, what shall he do?

He remembers his oath—shall he kill him? Why, how can he?

Then the thought of suicide settles upon him.

Die, and leave her?

The brother is home from the wars with a broken arm. He is pleasant, frank, candid, for he is a little wise.

And when, another week being past, his his honest sister tells him all, the soldier says, "Why not? Let it be so. When the war is over, and peace is with us, all men will be brothers. The only enemy is sin."

Here the Frenchman kisses Herman Preier's hand, and he says, "Brother Herman, I will learn."—*Bow Bells Annual.*

WHO WORE THE FIRST RING?—"Conclusive evidence is not obtainable," remarks a recent writer, "when rings were first used." But one fact is plain—they are of great antiquity, were always worn as tokens of trust, insignia of command, pledges of faith and alliance, and, equally strange, as marks of servitude. The religious system of ZOROASTER is exceedingly ancient, and in some of the old sculptures of that sect, images hold a ring, indicative of omnipotence and power. And to this day, the Persians, Hindoos and all the Eastern nations attach great significance to the ring. The Egyptians were particularly fond of this ornament. There are specimens in the Museum of the Louvre. Some date as far back as the reign of Moeris. At the British Museum there is an exceedingly fine specimen. This is a ring of the finest gold, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period, with figures of Serapis, Isis and Horus. The same collection has also others of a similar metal, set with the scarabæus or sacred beetle. Others have the names of THOTHMES III. and RAMESES III. The most ancient ring in existence is that formerly worn by CHEOPS, the builder of the great pyramid, found in a tomb in the vicinity of that monument, of the finest gold, with hieroglyphics. Sundry passages of Holy Writ prove the antiquity of rings. When Pharoah confided the charge of all Egypt to Joseph, he took the ring from his finger and committed it to him as a symbol of command. Ahasuerus did in like manner to his favorite, Haman, and subsequently to Mordecai. The impression of the Monarch's ring had the force of a command. "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the king's name, and seal it with the king's ring; for the writing which is written in the king's name and sealed with the king's ring, may no man reverse." Rings among the God-favored people, when used as seals, were called "tabaoth," the name of a root, signifying to imprint and also to seal. They were commonly worn on the little finger of the right hand.—*The Young Ladies' Journal.*

FUNGI.—At a time when so much is being said about the value of fungi in general as profitable and wholesome articles of food, and also when France is being so largely overrun by foreign troops, the following notes on the truffle cultivation in the Department of the Dordogne, written a short time before the outbreak of the present war, may be of some interest. It shews the money value of these delicacies, and how profitable a business is their cultivation. The method adopted for propagating them is to sow acorns, and the best truffles are found under the resulting oak-trees: but the evergreen oak, and juniper trees are also grown for the same purpose. An instance is cited of a person who inherited a piece of land worth £8, and who thus sowed it with acorns; the truffles thereby obtained realize now as much as £160 a year. There are many varieties, easily distinguishable to those accustomed to the trade. The truffle is dearer in Périgord than in Paris, where it is mixed with an inferior quality, and therefore can be sold at a lower price. It comes to perfection about the middle of November, but large quantities are collected and sent to market in September and October. They are called "fleurs," and are without smell. It is pretended that they have not come to maturity, and that a large portion of the produce is thus spoiled. The total revenue derived from the truffle commerce amounts to £20,000 a year in the Arrondissement of Tarlat, and to about the same amount in Périgueux.—*Nature.*

FAMOUS DIAMONDS.—A very appreciable proportion of the wealth of the world is at present represented by diamonds. Every considerable stone has its name, history and locality perfectly well settled. When an addition to the catalogue is made necessary by the acquisition of a new stone, its advent is immediately announced to the world, and it becomes at once a sort of social and civil power in society. This distinction is bestowed only on diamonds exceeding $20,000 in value.

The "Koh-i-noor" is a very celebrated diamond belonging to the British crown. Its weight is 106 carats. It has a thrilling but somewhat ominous history. It was once the property of the great AURUNGZEBE. Its weight, when first seen by TAVERNIER, was about 700 carats. The "Regent," celebrated for having been so long concealed by a slave in a wound in his thigh made for that purpose, weighs 136 carats. The "Braganza" diamond, in the crown of Portugal, is the largest known. It was found about 100 years ago, in Brazil. Its weight is 1,830 carats! Doubts have been thrown upon the genuineness of this stone, we know not with how much reason. The "Mattam" diamond, in possession of the Rajah, is said to be a very beautiful gem. Its weight is 367 carats. It is pear-shaped and indented at one end. It was found in the island of Borneo. The Dutch Governor of Batavia is reported to have made an offer for this diamond of two ships of war, with their armaments complete, and £50,000 in money. The "Orloff" diamond, belong to the Czar of Russia, is one of the most valuable known. It was once the eye of an Indian idol, and afterward one of the ornaments of the celebrated peacock throne of NADIR SHAH. It was stolen by a Frenchman, and by him sold to CATHERINE II. for 450,000 rubles, a pension of 20,000, and a patent of nobility. The "Cumberland" diamond was presented to the conqueror of Culloden by the City of London. It has since been claimed by Hanover, and restored to that country, whether by the CUMBERLAND family or the British Government we do not know. Its value is $100,000. The "Sancy" diamond was once the property of CHARLES, Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his hat. He lost it at the battle of Nancy, about the middle of the fifteenth Century. It was found by a Swiss soldier, and sold to DE SANCY, in whose family it remained about 100 years. HENRY III. of France borrowed it, to be used as a pledge. The servant who was sent to deliver it was robbed and murdered, but the diamond was found in his stomach by DE SANCY, who had faith in his fidelity, and looked for it there. It became the property of JAMES II. of England, passed from his hands into those of the King of France, and was lost in the confusion of the Revolution. It was found, and became the property of Prince DEMIDOFF, who lately sold it for a large sum.

The celebrated "Blue Diamond" was lost with the "Sancy," and has never since been heard of.

The "Florentine Brilliant" is a fine gem in the crown of the Emperor of Austria. The "Pitt" diamond, also called the "Regent," was once the property of the Duke of ORLEANS; its weight was 410 carats. The "Piggot" is another historical diamond. The "Star of the South" is a large diamond, cut a few years since by the COSTARS, but we are not certain about the ownership. Its weight in the rough stone was 254 carats; when finished it was less than one-half that weight.

Diamonds are not always colorless. Some are opalescent; some black. They have also been found red, pink and green. Those of a pure water transparency are the most valuable.—*From "A Chapter on Gems," by W. H. Strobridge, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

ERNEST RENAN ON PARIS.—No one admires and loves more than I, that extraordinary centre of life and thought which is called Paris. A disease, if you will, but a disease like that of the pearl—a precious and exquisite hypertrophy. Paris is the reason for there being a France. Focus of light and warmth; call it also, if you will, hot-bed of moral corruption, provided you admit that from this dung-heap there spring charming flowers, some of them of the first rarity. It is the glory of France to be able to maintain this wonderful, permanent exhibition of her most excellent products; but we must not hide from ourselves at what cost this marvelous result is obtained. Capitals consume—they do not produce. We must not, by pushing the evil to extremes, run the risk of making France, alternately, a head without a body, and a body without a head. The political action of Paris should cease to have a preponderating influence. Of the two things which the provinces have hitherto received from Paris—revolutions and government—the provinces are beginning to accept both with equal antipathy. Alone, the democracy of Paris will never establish anything solid. Unless it take care, it will bring upon itself periodical exterminations sad for France, since the Parisian democracy is, from another point of view, a necessary ferment, an excitant without which the national life would languish. The public meetings held during the last election in Paris showed an entire want of political talent. Masters of the field, the Democracy made it the order of the day to vie with each other in the way of paradoxes; the candidates allowed themselves to be guided by the exigencies of the mob, and were scarcely appreciated except in proportion to their declamatory vigor; those holding moderate opinions were unable to make themselves heard, or were at least obliged to strain their voices. Paris ignores the two chief virtues of political life, patience and oblivion of the past. Hers is not the policy of the patriarch Jacob, who ordered the pace of his whole tribe, when on the march, to be regulated by that of the new-born lambs.—*Constitutional Monarchy in France.*

MISTINESS.—One of the most fruitful causes of mistiness is the habit of affecting to know something of which one really knows little or nothing. There are two principal modes in which this affectation may be indulged—the positive and the negative; and of these the negative, as the most common, and also as the most subtle and insidious, is the most productive of mistiness. The positive form is when a person undertakes to discourse on a subject with which he is not really familiar. It may be hoped that this worst form of affectation is becoming less frequent in England than it used to be. Not that there is probably much increase in the general depth of learning; but the number of men who know a little of many subjects is certainly increasing, and also there are more fairly well-educated women in the country than there were twenty years ago. Hence it is becoming more dangerous than it was for a pretender to hold forth in society upon a subject of which his knowledge is very slight or very misty, because even a little knowledge of a subject in some of his hearers may enable them, if they are possessed of a fairly ready wit, to upset his pretensions. But the very offensiveness of this form of affectation, and the resentment which it consequently produces, leading all to unite in hunting it down, render it less deleterious to the pretender himself, and less likely to cause or to intensify mistiness in his mind. The negative form of affectation of knowledge—when the pretender, for example, without committing himself to positive and verbal assertions, allows it to be assumed by others that he knows certain things of which he is really ignorant—is a much more subtle and dangerous mode. All of us are constantly exposed to this temptation, and few of us can feel confident that we never yield to it. Somebody is talking to us in a drawing-room, or across a breakfast-table upon some matter of history; and he makes allusions to persons or to facts. It may happen that we have a bad memory for historical details, or that we do not happen to have studied that particular period carefully. Consequently the allusions are not really intelligible to us, as the talker assumes that they are or ought to be. The temptation to pretend instantly arises, and is sometimes most overwhelming. Perhaps the speaker has been a little contradictory, or a little supercilious, in his talk, giving himself the airs of a "superior person," and displaying a rather trying exultation in his knowledge of minute details. Then it is very hard to have to confess that we do not know, or do not remember, the matters to which he alludes. We dread the air of half-compassionate superiority with which he will say, "Ah, I see you have not read LAMARTINE'S *Girondins.* You should read that. It's the only decent authority on the period." Or there is the accent of half-shocked surprise with which, in lowered tones, as if he really did not wish to expose our ignorance more than he can help, he will say, "Oh don't you know? He was great-great-grandson of LOUIS the Fourteenth's nephew." Or perhaps he has been taking the line of pseudo-humility, and talking of these details as "things that every school-boy knows." Then it is not pleasant to have to admit that we know less than any school-boy. When circumstances like these arise, as they do most frequently, in a greater or less degree, in any general conversation, it requires a well-established habit of serving truth rather than self to enable us to declare our ignorance. A man who does not live and act continuously in the spirit of a sincere worship of truth above all things, is in constant danger of lapsing into this silent, negative affectation of knowledge; of becoming a social pretender, and of thereby losing opportunities of clearing away mists from his mind.—*The Saturday Review.*

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.—But if scientific training is to yield its most eminent results, it must, I repeat, be made practical. That is to say, in explaining to a child the general phenomena of nature, you must, as far as possible, give reality to your teaching by object-lessons; in teaching him botany, he must handle the plants and dissect the flowers for himself; in teaching him physics and chemistry, you must not be solicitous to fill him with information, but you must be careful that what he learns he knows of his own knowledge. Don't be satisfied with telling him that a magnet attracts iron. Let him see that it does; let him feel the pull of the one upon the other for himself. And, especially, tell him that it is his duty to doubt until he is compelled, by the absolute authority of nature, to believe that which is written in books. Pursue this discipline carefully and conscientiously, and you may make sure that, however scanty may be the measure of information which you have poured into the boy's mind, you have created an intellectual habit of priceless value in practical life.—*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews—Huxley.*

LADY NURSES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—Dr MARION SIMS, one of the most distinguished American surgeons of the day, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American ambulance at Sedan, has recently addressed to Col. LOYD-LINDSAY a most interesting letter, containing an account of the doings of that ambulance at Sedan, which has been published in one of the medical journals. After describing the trouble and annoyance caused by the various sets of *infirmiers*—or male hospital attendants—with which he and the other members of the staff were provided, he states that, "in the midst of this perplexity about nursing," he heard that there were some English ladies "diligently attending sixteen wounded Germans at Donchery"—about three miles off—"while he had more than 400 in the greatest need of their kind care." He secured the services of six of these ladies; and, at about the same time, four Sisters of Charity from the town volunteered their help. From the moment that women were introduced as nurses the whole aspect of the establishment was changed. "How often," he observes, "in the last ten days have I passed through our wards at midnight and found the man-nurse asleep—absolutely snoring—beside his brother man who was in the last agony of death! But the woman slept not; there she stood, with cordials and kind words; and, while she gently smoothed his pillow, listened to the last words of love sent, in broken whispers, to doting mother or heart-broken wife." He records, especially, how one of the lady nurses, Miss NELIGAN, saved a wounded soldier's life in a most remarkable manner. The case was one of secondary hemorrhage, occurring some ten days after the primary injury. The bleeding was not arrested until pressure had been continuously exerted on the blood-vessel for fully two hours; during the whole of which time Miss NELIGAN stood by, aiding the surgeon. It was midnight. Dr. SIMS was tired and went to bed, and so did the other surgeons and the men nurses—all well satisfied with what they had done. But she—the weak woman—remembered that in her own ward were three or four badly-wounded men, to whom a similar accident might occur. So, going round to the different beds, she gently uncovered the shoulder of one, the arm of another, and the chest of a third; when, to her horror, she found one of her patients lying in a pool of blood, still gushing forth in a great stream. Instinctively, she grasped the wound and stanched the blood by compression; then called up a sleeping dolt of an *infirmier*, and sent for the surgeon in charge, who came at once, and permanently arrested the flow of blood. In less than five minutes, probably in two, the man would have been dead: the male nurse sleeping soundly by his bedside. "As nurses," says Dr. MARION SIMS, "I would not exchange one woman for a dozen men."—*Once a Week.*

PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ ON FARADAY.—The name of FARADAY is one to be held in reverence by all natural philosophers. Many times in London, in connection with lectures which I delivered at the Royal Institution, I had myself the privilege of his obliging help and the pleasure of his amiable society. The perfect simplicity, modesty and undimmed purity of his character gave to him a fascination which I have never experienced in any other man. I had therefore a duty of gratitude to fulfill toward him.

But apart from this, and apart from that friendship for FARADAY'S younger associate and successor, the author of this book, which induced me to undertake the task, I believed that I should render a service to German readers by facilitating, as far as in me lay, an insight into the action and character of a mind so richly and peculiarly endowed, and so entirely the product of natural growth.

It is, moreover, by no means for the philosopher only that such an insight possesses interest. His interest, certainly, is the most immediate; for it has hardly been the lot of any single man to make a series of discoveries so great, and so pregnant with the weightiest consequences, as those of FARADAY. Most of them burst upon the world as surprises, the products, apparently, of an inconceivable instinct; and FARADAY himself, even subsequently, was hardly able to describe in clear terms the intellectual combinations which led to them. These discoveries, moreover, were all of a kind calculated to influence, in the profoundest manner, our notions of the nature of Force. In the presence of FARADAY'S magneto-electric and diamagnetic discoveries more particularly, it was impossible for the old notions of forces acting at a distance to maintain themselves, without submitting to essential expansions and alterations. The clearer expression of these changes is at the present hour the object of physical science.

In what way such extraordinary results were achieved is naturally a question of the first interest to the investigator who strives after similar though more modest ends. But FARADAY'S development appears to me to possess no small human interest in relation to many theoretic questions of psychology, and to the art of education. The external conditions under which he cultivated those striking capacities which excite our wonder were the simplest that can be imagined. He was completely self-taught; brought up in humble circumstances, having received no more than the commonest instruction, and having been only favored by fortune in the circumstance, that when he was a poor apprentice to a book-binder, he found, at the right time, a helper in HUMPHREY DAVY, who recognized his peculiar gifts, and procured for him the possibility, though in a subordinate position, of working in the direction toward which his genius impelled him.

And throughout his whole life and labors the advantages and disadvantages of such a mode of development reveal themselves in simpler and larger traits than in the case of most other similar celebrated names. The principal advantage rose undoubtedly from the fact that his intellect was not too soon subjected to theoretic fetters, but enjoyed its freedom in the presence of natural phenomena; and that instead of book-learning he permitted the fullness of nature herself to operate upon his open mind. The disadvantages are, perhaps, of a subordinate kind; but they reveal themselves in quite as unmistakable a manner when he strives to give expression to his ideas, and to supply, by all kinds of sensuous imagery, the want of mathematical culture. This is manifestly the way in which he alighted upon his lines of force, his ray vibrations and other notions, which bewildered the investigators of his time, and the truer and clearer meaning of which has been in part made out by mathematical theory since FARADAY himself ceased from his labors.

And still, in this unlearned son of a smith, who held fast throughout his life the pious creed of his fathers, ran a vein of philosophy which gave him the right to be ranked among the foremost of those engaged in the general intellectual travail of our age. That as TYNDALL informs us, he retained the term "Natural Philosophy," usual in England to express physical science, and the name "Philosopher" for the cultivator of that science—lies essentially in the nature of his work. After the science of our age, in its laudable efforts to make human knowledge a true image of the actual universe, had shattered many an old metaphysical idol, it halted amid the transmitted forms of physical ideas regarding matter, force, atoms and imponderables. These names were even converted into new metaphysical shibboleths by those who thought themselves most advanced in the way of enlightenment. It was these ideas that FARADAY sought in his riper labors to purify from everything theoretical, which was not the true and immediate expression of the facts. More especially he opposed the action of forces at a distance, the assumption of two electric fluids, and, in like manner, all hypotheses which contradicted the law of the conservation of force, of which he had an early presage, though he singularly misapprehended its mathematical expression. And in these precise directions he exercised, in the first place, the most unmistakable influence on the physicists of England. The mathematicians among them, especially, labor to render theories of phenomena the pure and true expression of the laws of fact, to the exclusion of all arbitrary theoretic devices. In this way FARADAY's ideas, though in a modified form, often reveal themselves with their true significance assigned to them.—*Nature.*

WOMEN AND WINE.

Woman has never been associated with wine without disgrace and disaster. The toast and the bacchanal that, with musical alliteration, couple these two words, spring from the hot lips of sensuality, and are burdened with shame. A man who can sing of wine and women in the same breath is one whose presence is disgrace and whose touch is pollution. A man who can forget mother and sister, or wife and daughter, and wantonly engage in a revel in which the name of woman is invoked to heighten the pleasures of the intoxicating cup, is, beyond controversy and without mitigation, a beast. "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Ay, cakes and ale, if you will, but let it be cakes and ale. Let not the name by which we call the pure and precious ones at home be brought in to illuminate a degrading feast.

Of the worst foes that woman has ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow, and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows today, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and the horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world, at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty—and not unfrequently the beggary—the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.

And now what shall we see on the New Year's Day, 1871? Women all over the City of New-York—women here and there, all over the country, where like social customs prevail—setting out upon their tables the well-filled decanters which, before night shall close down, will be emptied into the brains of young men and old men, who will go reeling to darker orgies, or to homes that will feel ashamed of them. Woman's lips will give the invitation, woman's hand will fill and present the glass, woman's careless voice will laugh at the effects of the mischievous draught upon their friends, and, having done all this, woman will retire to balmy rest, previously having reckoned the number of those to whom she has, during the day, presented a dangerous temptation, and rejoiced over it in the degree of its magnitude.

O woman! woman! Is it not about time that this thing were stopped? Have you a husband, a brother, a son? Are they stronger than their neighbors who have, one after another, dropped into the graves of drunkards? Look around you and see the desolations that drink has wrought among your acquaintances, and then decide whether you have a right to place temptation in any man's way, or do aught to make a social custom respectable which leads hundreds of thousands of men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and disgraceful among the young. You can utterly discountenance all drinking in your own house, and you can hold in suspicion every young man who touches the cup. You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that he is as unfit as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who drinks is socially proscribed. Bring up your children to regard drinking as not only dangerous but disgraceful. Place temptation in no man's way. If men will make beasts of themselves, let them do it in other society than yours. If your mercenary husbands treat their customers from private stores kept in their counting-rooms, shame them into decency by your regard for the honor of your home. Recognize the living, terrible fact that wine has always been, and is today, the curse of your sex; that it steals the hearts of men away from you, that it dries up your prosperity, that it endangers your safety, that it can only bring you evil. If social custom compels you to present wine at your feasts, rebel against it, and make a social custom in the interests of virtue and purity. The matter is very much in your own hands. The women of the country, in what is called polite society, can do more to make the nation temperate than all the legislators and tumultuous reformers that are struggling and blundering in their efforts to this end. At any rate, if they will try, they shall have *Scribner's Monthly* to help them.—*Dr. Holland in Scribner's for January.*

THE EARLIEST MENTION OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—The first appearance of the Aurora Borealis in Mr. E. J. LOWE's *Natural Phenomena and Chronology of the Season* is that on Jan. 30, 1560. Other appearances are mentioned under the years 1564, 1574, and 1575. No further record of it appears until Nov. 10, 1707, when it was seen in Ireland. Five more displays are noticed between this and the memorable one of Feb. 23, 1715, which, happening to take place on the day of Lord DERWENTWATER's execution, obtained for the phenomenon in the north of England the appellation of "Lord Derwentwater's Lights." On March 6 of the same year occurred another grand display, which is referred to in the chronologies of remarkable occurrences published in the almanacks of last century as "The Great Amazing Light in the North," continuing to be seen (more or less) at several times since, yearly. Previous displays in this century had probably not been visible in London. The phenomenon is thus described, with an attempt at explanation, in the *Flying Post* of March 8:

"Last Tuesday night, as soon as it was dark, a pale sort of a light broke out in the north-west part of our horizon, which looked like the dawn of day, or rather like the moon breaking through the clouds. It darted many streams toward all parts of the sky, which looked like smoke. It proceeded toward the south-east and continued by several intervals till midnight, when it totally disappeared. Some ignorant people, whose ideas are on such occasions stronger than their senses, fancied they saw armies engaged, giants with flaming swords, fiery comets, dragons, and the like dreadful figures; and others fancied they heard the report of fire-arms and smelt powder; whereas there was nothing but what may easily be accounted for from natural causes, the sun having been hot for two days past, and particularly that afternoon, by which vapors were inhaled both from the earth and water, and the sulphurous particles mixed with them taking fire might occasion that light, and some coruscations, as is very common over marshy and fenny places in Spring and Summer nights."

The writer goes on to observe that "the disaffected party have worked this up to a prodigy, and interpret it to favor their cause," which accounts for a very obvious design to write the phenomenon down. Another display, not in Mr. LOWE's list, was witnessed at Leominster, on Feb. 21, 1718, as appears by a letter in the *Weekly Journal* of March 1. The streamers are there compared to the tail of the great comet of 1681.—*Nature.*

CASTLES—Types of architecture have sometimes a curious connection with epochs in history. The castle was essentially the device of the Norman. It has been remarked that it united three functions generally separated. It was a fortress, a prison, and a domestic dwelling-house—not merely a place where a garrison ate and slept, but a luxurious mansion according to the available luxury of the day. These buildings were thus peculiar to the countries swept by Norman power, or inhabited by kindred populations taking their habits from the Normans. PASQUIER tells us that the reason for saying in derision of a boastful fellow that he has a *château en Espagne*, is because there are no chateaus in Espagne. The country was in the hands of the Moors when the Normans were consolidating their influence over the rest of Europe. The date when this influence began in each district, whether by invasion or otherwise, coincides curiously with that of the style of castle-building. England's oldest castles are the round-arched Norman of the Conqueror's period. Those of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales go back no further than EDWARD I.—*Blackwood.*

THACKERAY AS A LECTURER.—The most finished and elegant of all lecturers, THACKERAY often made a very poor appearance, when he attempted to make a set speech to a public assembly. He almost always broke down after the first two or three sentences. He prepared what he intended to say with great exactness, and his favorite delusion was that he was about to astonish everybody with a remarkable effort. It never disturbed him that he commonly made a woful failure when he attempted speech making, but he sat down with such cool serenity if he found that he could not recall what he wished to say, that his audience could not help joining in and smiling with him when he came to a stand-still. Once he asked me to travel with him from London to Manchester to hear a great speech he was going to make at the founding of the Free Library Institution in that city. All the way down he was discoursing of certain effects he intended to produce on the Manchester dons by his eloquent appeals to their pockets. This passage was to have great influence with the rich merchants, this one with the clergy, and so on. He said that although DICKENS and BULWER, and SIR JAMES STEPHEN, all eloquent speakers, were to precede him, he intended to beat each of them on this special occasion. He insisted that I should be seated directly in front of him, so that I should have the full force of his magic eloquence. The occasion was a most brilliant one; tickets had been in demand at unheard-of prices several weeks before the day appointed; the great hall, then opened for the first time to the public, was filled by an audience such as is seldom convened, even in England. The three speeches which came before THACKERAY was called upon were admirably suited to the occasion, and most eloquently spoken. Sir JOHN POTTER, who presided, then rose, and after some complimentary allusions to the author of *Vanity Fair*, introduced him to the crowd, who welcomed him with ringing plaudits. As he rose, he gave me a half-wink from under his spectacles, as if to say: "Now for it; the others have done very well, but I will show 'em a grace beyond the reach of their art." He began in a clear and charming manner, and was absolutely perfect for three minutes. In the middle of a most earnest and elaborate sentence he suddenly stopped, gave a look of comic despair at the ceiling, crammed both hands into his trousers' pockets, and deliberately sat down. Everybody seemed to understand that it was one of THACKERAY's unfinished speeches, and there were no signs of surprise or discontent among his audience. He continued to sit on the platform in a perfectly composed manner; and when the meeting was over, he said to me, without a sign of discomfiture, "My boy, you have my profoundest sympathy; this day you have accidentally missed hearing one of the finest speeches ever composed for delivery by a great British orator." And I never heard him mention the subject again.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

UNDER-CURRENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It has long been known that a current is constantly flowing into the Mediterranean from the Black Sea and from the Atlantic, besides the numerous rivers pouring in always abundantly, and the question has often been asked: How is it that the great Midland sea does not become over-full? The answer is: Because, while a surface-stream flows in through the Strait of Gibraltar, a stream, deep down, is constantly flowing out; and the existence of this under-current is said to have been proved by a captain, who sunk a basket of stones, by a rope, to a considerable depth, where, being acted upon by the strong stream, it towed the boat out against the surface-current. Nevertheless, the existence of the under-current has been often questioned. Dr. CARPENTER, however, who has recently returned from a dredging-cruise in the Mediterranean, states that he took much pains to investigate this question, and that in a short time he will publish an account of the operations by which he ascertained that the outflowing under-current does really exist.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TOBACCO FOR THE WOUNDED.—There is no deprivation which the habitual, although not excessive, smoker feels so much as the loss of tobacco; and soldiers of all nations, especially of the French and German nations, smoke it. It was a standing injunction of the First NAPOLEON that his troops should have tobacco, and they found it of the greatest advantage in the retreat from Moscow. The soldier, wearied with long marches and uncertain rest, obtaining his food how and when he can, with his nervous system always in a state of tension from the dangers and excitement he encounters, finds that his cigars or pipe enable him to sustain hunger or fatigue with comparative equanimity. Explain it as we may, this is physiologically true; and medical officers, who would not be sorry to see the issue of a "spirit ration" discontinued, are compelled to allow that the moderate use of tobacco by soldiers in the field has several advantages. For the wounded it is probable that tobacco has slight anodyne and narcotic properties, that enable the sufferer to sustain pain better during the day and obtain sleep during the night.—*Good Health.*

M. PARADOL ON GERMANY AND FRANCE.—"Now at length," he exclaimed, (1867,) "we find ourselves confronted by that German question which, at this day, effaces all others, and to which the natural instinct assigns the first place in public solicitude. It called itself the Danish before it called itself the German question, and history will place on record the opening of that Danish question as the precise point of time at which France had it in her power to take her choice between two opposite lines of policy, not less freely, and with not less decisive consequences, than Hercules in the famous legend had to take his choice between vice and virtue.

At the conferences of London everything invited the French Government to assume a firm and unequivocal attitude in favor of Denmark. The sympathy of France for an old and faithful ally; the good will of England, who, from the first to the last day of those conferences, pressed us to oppose a resolute "No"—pronounced in common with her, and to be supported if necessary by joint action—to the further progress of the iniquitous enterprise of the German Powers; lastly, the paramount and evident interest of France to prevent the aggrandizement of Prussia from aggravating the effects of the treaties of 1815 in that part of them the most full of menace to French greatness.

There was the path of virtue—a path easy if ever was path to follow—and, had it been followed, no effusion of blood would have, in all probability, been necessary once more to demonstrate that the sincere and complete union of France and England suffices at critical epochs to preserve order and vindicate respect for law in Europe.

The French Government had adopted a different policy—the precious policy of proportional and simultaneous aggrandizement of France and Prussia. The deliberate surrender of Denmark to German cupidity; the unfortunate appearance of a secret understanding with Prussia in Italy to force Austria by every possible means to war; finally, the precarious and degrading dependence on the loyalty and moderation of Prussia, and the eventual necessity of entering the lists ourselves, either to support Prussia and Italy if imperiled by Austria, or to snatch from Prussia, victorious and probably faithless, the compensation indispensable to French greatness; or, in the last resort, at our own risk and peril, to seek that compensation for ourselves at the cost of inoffensive Belgium;—such were the inevitable alternative consequences of a tortuous policy, from which foresight of those consequences should have deterred the French Government."—*Lettres Politique, by Prévost Paradol.*

FURS.—It would not seem that the ancient Greeks and Romans knew much about furs, or used them as articles of attire. This might not have been altogether a matter of taste so much as a necessity. It so happens that nearly every fur of beauty and value comes from animals that inhabit a very cold country, and with no very cold country were the ancient Greeks and Romans acquainted. In mediæval times the taste for furs first sprang up in Europe; and two especial furs, ermine and vair, having commended themselves to the heralds—ermine and sable, in language non-heraldic—acquired a fictitious value. Not only do furs, with hardly an exception, come from animals indigenous to very cold countries, but to be of greatest value the skins must be stripped in Winter time, when the hair is softest and thickest. Norway and Sweden, Northern Russia, thence further to the east, Siberia—these were the chief fur-yielding regions until the discovery of America. With the exception of seal-skins, the southern part of the Southern hemisphere hardly contributes a fur-bearing animal, for the Antarctic circle is strikingly devoid of land.—*The Leisure Hour.*

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—Out of 1,000 recruits joining the army in Prussia, only thirty, or three per cent., are unable to read and write. In Bavaria, in 1864, only eight per cent. of the recruits were ignorant of reading and writing. Of 100 prisoners in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1861, only two were totally illiterate. Even higher averages than these, however, are mentioned. Mr. GRANT DUFF, in his *Studies of European Politics*, states that of the recruits from the Saxon province, only four in 1,000 are unable to read and write. The Colonel of a regiment in one of the minor States of Germany, having ascertained that out of a contingent of 800 men recently sent him, four individuals could not read, was so astonished at the fact, that he ordered an inquiry to be held to ascertain the cause of such unusual ignorance.—*St. Paul's.*

THE GERMANIC RACE.—Consider, in effect, the Germanic people of the present day and throughout history. They are, primarily, the great laborers of the world; in matters of intellect none equal them; in erudition, in philosophy, in the most crabbed linguistic studies, in voluminous editions, dictionaries and other compilations, in researches of the laboratory, in all science, in short, whatever stern and hard, but necessary and preparatory work there is to be done, that is their province; patiently, and with most commendable self-sacrifice they hew out every stone that enters into the edifice of modern times.—*The Philosophy of Art in the Netherlands—H. Taine.*

A correspondent of the *Musical Standard* calls attention to the curious fact that very many of the greatest composers are—or have been—childless. For instance, Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Corelli, Pergolesi, Rossini, and, in our own time, Auber, Wagner and Schumann.—*The Young Ladies' Journal.*

ROBERT BURNS.—Seventy-four years having now elapsed since the death of ROBERT BURNS, there are few persons surviving in Scotland who were personally acquainted with the poet, and the number of these becomes smaller each succeeding year. The last of them all, in the town of Kilmarnock, where the first edition of BURNS' poems was printed, died a few weeks ago. He was an old man, named CRICHTON, and was a native of Cumnock. He had almost attained his hundredth year, and preserved to the last his mental faculties, as well as a lively recollection of ROBERT BURNS. It is worthy of remark that two children of the poet are still alive. The one is Lieut.-Col. WM. NICOL BURNS, of Cheltenham, and the other Mrs. THOMSON, of Crossmyloof, near Glasgow. The latter is now in her seventy-ninth year. The children of BURNS have all, unlike their father, been long-lived. The eldest son died in 1857, at the age of seventy-one, and Lieut.-Col. JAMES GLENCAIRN BURNS, who died in 1865, was also over seventy.—*The Young Ladies' Journal.*

VENETIAN PALACES.—Yet I must needs try to fix here the remembrance of two or three palaces of which our fancy took the fondest hold, and to which it yet most fondly clings. It cannot locate them all, and least of all can it place that vast old palace, somewhere near Cannaregio, which faced upon a campo, with lofty windows blinded by rough boards, and empty from top to bottom. It was of the latter Renaissance in style, and we imagined it built in the Republic's declining years by some ruinous noble, whose extravagance forbade his posterity to live in it, for it had that peculiarly forlorn air which belongs to a thing decayed without being worn out. We entered its coolness and dampness, and wandered up the wide marble stair-case, past the vacant niches of departed statuary, and came on the third floor to a grand portal which was closed against us by a barrier of lumber. But this could not hinder us from looking within, and we were aware that we stood upon the threshold of our ruinous noble's great banqueting hall, where he used to give his magnificent *festa da ballo*. Lustrissimo was long gone with all his guests; but there in the roof were the amazing frescos of TIEPOLO's school, which had smiled down on them, as now they smiled on us; great piles of architecture, airy tops of palaces, swimming in Summer sky, and wantoned over by a joyous populace of divinities of the lovelier sex that had nothing but their loveliness to clothe them and keep them afloat; the whole grandiose and superb beyond the effect of words and luminous with delicious color. How it all rioted there with its inextinguishable beauty in the solitude and silence, from day to day, from year to year, while men died, and systems passed, and nothing remained unchanged but the instincts of youth and love that inspired it! It was music and wine and wit; it was so warm and glowing that it made the sunlight cold; and it seemed ever after a secret of gladness and beauty that the sad old palace was keeping in its heart against the time to which Venice looks forward when her splendor and opulence shall be indestructibly renewed. There is a ball-room in the Palazzo Pisani, which some of my readers may have passed through on their way to the studio of the charming old Prussian painter, Nerly; the frescoes of this are dim and faded and dusty, and impress you with a sense of irreparable decay, but the noble proportions and the princely air of the place are inalienable while the palace stands. Here might have danced that Contarini, who, when his wife's necklace of pearls fell upon the floor in the way of her partner, the King of Denmark, advanced and ground it into powder with his foot, that the King might not be troubled to avoid treading on it; and here, doubtless, many a gorgeous masquerade had been in the long Venetian carnival; and what passion, and intrigue, and jealousy, who knows? Now the palace was let in apartments, and was otherwise a barrack, and in the great court, steadfast as any of the marble statues, stood the Austrian sentinel. One of the statues was a figure vailed from head to foot, at the base of which it was hard not to imagine lovers, masked and hooded, and forever hurriedly whispering their secrets in the shadow cast in perpetual moonlight.

Yet another ball-room in yet another palace opens to memory, but this is all bright and fresh with recent decoration. In the blue vaulted roof shine stars of gold; the walls are gay with dainty frescoes; a gallery encircles the whole, and from this drops a light stairway, slim-railed, and guarded at the foot by torch-bearing statues of swarthy Eastern girls; through the glass doors at the other side glimmer the green and red of a garden. It was a place to be young in, to dance in, dream in, make love in; but it was no more a surprise than the whole palace to which it belonged, and which there, in that tattered and poverty-stricken old Venice, was a vision of untarnished splendor and prosperous fortune. It was richly furnished throughout all its vast extent, adorned with every caprice and delight of art, and appointed with every modern comfort. The foot was hushed by costly carpets, the eye was flattered by a thousand beauties and prettinesses. In the grates the fires were laid and ready to be lighted; the candles stood upon the mantels; the toilet-linen was arranged for instant use, in the luxurious chambers; but from basement to roof the palace was a solitude; no guest came there, no one dwelt there save the custodian; the eccentric lady, of whose possessions it formed a part abode in a little house behind the palace, and on her door-plate had written her *vanitas vanitatum* in the sarcastic inscription, "John Humdrum, Esquire."—*W. D. Howells, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS

One of the latest devices for spending a pleasant evening is that of "necktie sociables," which are quite "the rage" in Minnesota this season. It is a very elaborate affair, and the fashionable people of that far-off State should be credited with more brains than generally fall to the lot of the class to which they belong for having hit upon such an ingenious expedient to vary the stupid routine of ordinary parties and sociables. The way the thing is managed is this: Every lady brings to the social rendezvous in an envelope a neck-tie of any form or size her taste may suggest, but always of the color of her own dress. This she gives up at the door, and a miscellaneous assortment is collected. When the gentlemen arrive, each takes one of these, and at the proper time all open their envelopes and seek out the donors of the neck-ties, and be they fair or otherwise, they must be their partners for the rest of the evening. It is to be hoped everybody is satisfied.

What passes in a jury-room during those long hours when an intelligent and high-minded dozen of men are locked up together without hope of agreement, no one who has never been in that dismal predicament can well conceive. Occasionally a message will come forth from that secret conclave which reveals something of the dire mental conflict going on within. A case of the kind occurred recently in an Indiana Court-room. After a long absence, during which the honorable Court waited for the verdict, one of the jurors sent in for instruction on a point of law. He desired to know if, in case he thought the evidence tended one way and the other eleven jurymen were of opinion it tended in directly the contrary direction, that fact justified any one of the eleven in knocking him down with a chair. It is to be regretted that the Judge's ruling on this important point was expressed in such vague and general terms that it cannot be regarded as setting the question forever at rest.

The gallant Crown Prince of Prussia, it appears, has a mortal antipathy to those mild-mannered people, the photographers, and drives them, with their harmless enginery and supplies of odoriferous chemicals, from the purlieus of his camp. Many enterprising attempts have been made to get his picture, but he objects to being "taken" even by a special artist, and would rather face the *mitrailleuse* than the *camera obscura*; so that the old portrait of "Fritz" which has been multiplied so profusely of late has to serve for all who desire his "counterfeit presentment." We take this as an evidence of good sense on the part of young FREDERICK WILLIAM, and an appreciation of the fact that the true way of electioneering for the favor of an intelligent people is to deserve it, instead of distributing his likeness among them. That may answer for those who have done nothing to keep themselves in the public mind, or only something uglier than their own faces.

The Alsatians, instead of confining themselves to whistling to keep their courage up, have taken to seeing visions and dreaming dreams, which augur favorably for their own future. One of these prophetic dreamers has seen the King of Prussia in a vision of the night, with three sacks before him, one full of blood, one full of water, and the other empty. This being interpreted according to the hopes of the French in Alsace, signifies that pious WILLIAM's army will be terribly slaughtered, to the great grief of his people, and that he will, after all, return home empty-handed. It is to be hoped the people find comfort in these vaticinations, while meantime the German hosts are achieving a very different fulfillment of these dreams.

It has always been contrary to the policy of English law to discourage matrimony, but it has at the same time been considered wise to "put in circumscription and confine" indulgence in so perilous a luxury. The necessity of the restrictions is often shown by an outbreak of the natural disposition of depraved men and women to contract more alliances than the law allows. A grenadier was lately tried in London for bigamy, and when informed of the charge against him, declared that he would have married five more if he had had a chance. This may have been only the bluster of a soldier, eager to show his courage; but at about the same time we read of a woman who was sentenced to prison for having a fourth husband, the other three not having shuffled off the mortal coil. On her last marriage she had just completed her term of imprisonment for being found in possession of the third.

Cambridge, Mass., with all its erudition, is somewhat given to superstition. It so happens that some time in the past, several wealthy residents of that place built for themselves luxurious abodes, and prepared to enter upon a more sumptuous career than they had previously enjoyed—when the rich men suddenly died. As these men made their money in Boston, of course they were well stricken in years when their fortunes were accumulated, and there was no great wonder that by the time the palatial abodes were finished they were called upon to leave them to their heirs; but, nevertheless, it has come to be an article of popular belief there that no rich man can safely build a new house. Some of the Cantabrigian nabobs still live in the humble cottages of their youth, for fear that a new house will be the death of them. The late Mr. WELCH, the wealthy printer of the *University Press*, it is said, scouted this phantasy, and built unto himself a lordly mansion, costing $100,000, but, though a man of vigorous constitution, within ten days of its completion, he was gathered to his fathers. If this superstition continues, we may look to see Cambridge antiquated before its time, and presenting the novel spectacle of a city of rich men living in hovels.

We are favored with stories from time to time which show that the heroic spirit of JOAN of Arc still lives among the maidens of France. Eleven girls at Ingouville lately asked to be allowed to form a regiment of young ladies to be called "The Vengeance." There is much in a name, and so far as that goes the proposed maiden phalanx ought to strike terror into the heart of the invader; but something more is needed, and the girls applied to a local editor for the use of his office in which to recruit. The astonished master of the weapon which is "mightier than the sword" was taken aback, but of course was equal to making a reply which would in no wise commit him. After giving a very sagacious opinion on the feasibility of the warlike enterprise of the young lades, he concludes, "It is no use saying that the character of woman is mobile; reflection is still necessary before mobilizing her entirely." There is doubtless much wit and wisdom in this reply if one could but understand it. At all events, it seems to have disheartened the damsels of Ingouville, and France has lost a chance of being redeemed by her vengeful daughters.

A man's personal appearance may be changed to a very remarkable degree by circumstances, if we may judge from the demand for his portrait in the popular market. We make mouths at a man in the street today, and to-morrow an unexpected turn in fortune's wheel so raises him in our estimation that we give "ten, twenty, forty ducats for his picture in little." The Marquis of LORNE being near the top of the aristocratic scale was always a very handsome fellow, but since his betrothal with the Princess LOUISA, a remarkably brisk demand for his photograph has sprung up in the London market. A single dealer lately sent to Glasgow for 60,000 copies.

We took occasion, some weeks ago, to call the attention of the world to the many curious bits of literature to be picked up in the wilderness of newspaper advertisements. Since that time, we have run across a gem of the first water in one of those out-of-the-way places where gems "of purest ray serene" are sometimes unexpectedly discovered. Some person contributes to the *South Bucks Free Press* a paragraph of unusual merit, from which it appears that a "female domestic" is wanted, to attend a lady and gentleman "of unassuming habits; and will for the future keep no company, and whose washing is put out, and the services unusually light." The "female domestic" must "understand plain cookery, and do anything she may be requested," in return for which, if "accustomed to rural service, of decent appearance, and unconsequential," she will receive £12, "with washing materials," which means doubtless that the generous employer will come down with the "soap" to that amount. As an extra inducement, the model "female domestic," so ardently desired is informed that "the gentleman indulges in everything he fancies; and the domestic partakes of nearly the same." This production is full of suggestive matter, but we wish at present only to call attention to the exquisite style of composition.

The wonderful art of newspaper correspondence is cultivated by the natives of India with considerable success. We find in a paper of Bengal a sensational story worthy of the talents of a first-rate "special," which was contributed by one M. R. KHAN, from Bhangulpore. The style of Mr. KHAN's English is quite as interesting as the ghastly story which he tells, and it would be injustice to him not to give it in his own words:

> "In some recent date a crowd of superstitious people, owing to the successive deaths of some of their relatives, reopened a grave where rested a long-buried dead, quite untouched either by white ant, or any kind of creeping worm. People descended the grave, and to their consternation saw that the dead had swallowed up nearly half a yard of coffin and a portion of hand. They exerted most anxiously to get the coffin and hand out of the carcase's mouth, but to no purpose. Then through the medium of a hammer, the remorseless crowd shattered the skull and mouth of the poor helpless long-laid dead into fragments, and succeeded in their effort. The coffin and the part of the hand, which were taken out of the broken mouth of the dead, after pouring a good amount of labor, were found entirely wet by crimson blood. It reached me by a servant of mine who witnessed the scene—a most pitiable one. To satisfy my curiosity, I instantaneously took to my heels, got to the curious grave and peeped in; but, to my great surprise and horror, I concentrated the intelligence was quite genuine and authenticated. I immediately ordered the mob to cover the dead, as it was before, which was executed in no time. I anxiously cajole that either you or any of your numerous and learned readers can thoroughly satisfy me by inserting in your precious journal how the coffin and hand were eaten up by the dead, and whence did the fresh blood issue?"

This was, indeed, a very strange and voracious "dead," and we trust that the "numerous and learned readers" of the "precious journal" can give the required information as the graphic correspondent hath "cajoled."

We are, in this country, essentially a poetical people, whatever those may say who got the start of us in literature before our continent was peopled with races that wield the pen. Almost every one in this country who expresses himself, and especially herself, at all, has an almost uncontrollable impulse to use language that certainly isn't prose. The vast regions of the West are full of inspiration, which finds expression in the lofty flights of eloquence for which political orators have a peculiarly bold and muscular wing, the imaginative tales of newspaper reporters, and the unimaginative strains of forlorn versifiers. There is nothing like Death to "wake the living lyre," and if all the verses which the ghastly phantom is responsible for were to be gathered up, they would form a very amusing collection. One of the latest contributions to our native poesy takes the pithy form of an epitaph on one Mrs. ESTHER BARNES, of Centreville, Ohio. It is written by SOPHIA HAINES, who ought no longer to be allowed "to blush unseen." We do our part toward giving her the fame which is her due, by reproducing her lines and commending them to the attention of the world:

Died in Paulding Centre, the 4th of October, eighteen hundred and seventy,
Mrs. Esther Barnes, wife of Gilbert Barnes, aged but eight and twenty.
She was a professor of religion; she belonged to the M. E. Church.
Pulmonary consumption was her disease; by it she suffered much.

The fatal dart of death, there is none of us can turn aside.
His aim is sure, and all the ties of earth he surely will divide.
'Tis when death comes and snatches our loved friends away,
That the sad word, farewell, is so hard for us to say.

But when the messenger, death, gives the call, bow we must,
For Jehovah has said, of earth we are, and must return to dust.
In the word of God we find words like these of consolation:
That the dead shall awake again in the morning of the resurrection.

We cannot leave this subject without noticing one more aspirant for poetic honors and awarding the meed of honest praise. The poet of whom we speak is not unknown to fame in his native City of Bridgeport, Conn. In that seaport of the Nutmeg State he has risen to the position of an Alderman, and in the intervals of official care he woos the muses in a manner which they cannot resist. His latest production, too, has death for its theme, but it is pervaded with an air of joyful assurance very becoming to a Christian whose lines have been cast in the pleasant places of the "land of steady habits." The structure of the verse is particularly deserving of notice:

"Round is the world and it goeas upon wheels
Death is a thing that nobody sees if
Death were a thing that money would
Buy the rich would live and the poor
Would diea."

The Burning of the Cincinnati Winter Garden—Injury to the Methodist Book Concern—Probable Loss $50,000.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 8.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the small theatre which stands at the corner of Fourth and Home streets, formerly occupied by KELLY & LEON for minstrel purposes, and for the last few weeks used by DRATT & HURLBUT for variety shows. An alarm was at once turned in from Box No. 2, at the corner of Fifth and Elm, which brought speedily a relay of engines to the spot. So rapidly, however, did the fire make headway that in fifteen minutes from the time it was discovered the whole interior of the diminutive temple of Momus was wrapped in flames. The locality is one particularly undesirable for the presence of the "fire-fiend," there being a large amount of inflamable material in the immediate vicinity. On the east stand the combustible sheds of Home-street, in decidedly bad odor with the moral community because of their Paphian uses, and themselves capable of making a first-class conflagration; and on the west, and abutting against it, towered far above the theatre the magnificent book-store of the Methodist Book Concern. After burning about half an hour, the flames caught the cornice of the book-store, which seemed to be above the reach of the engines. The galvanized iron with which it was sheathed resisted for a while, but the fierce element got a firmer and firmer hold, ran along the entire front of the building, and shot out over the street a fiery crest of flame, which presented a beautiful appearance.

The interior portion of the theatre was effectually destroyed, but the flames continued for some time to feed upon the portions of the floors and timbers that remained, including the two stories upon a level with the street. Before 2 o'clock, owing to the strenuous exertions of the firemen, working with a limited supply of water, the fire in both buildings was effectually subdued, so far as danger to adjoining property was concerned. The theatre was owned by DANIEL H. CARPENTER, and was occupied at the time of the burning by Messrs. DRATT & HURLBUT, who were running a variety show, and called the place "The Winter Garden Theatre," a title given it by parties who opened there early in the season and closed out quite suddenly about a month ago. The theatre and contents, valued at $40,000, is a total loss. The "Carl Bad Spa" establishment lost $1,000, without insurance. The Methodist Book Concern lose about $15,000 by fire and water. Upon the building there was an insurance of $30,000, and upon the stock policies amounting to nearly $40,000 in home and Eastern companies.

The theatre building is the second of its kind upon the same side, the old Fourth-street Theatre having been totally destroyed by fire some five years since, while KELLY & LEON were performing there with their minstrel troupe, which they were endeavoring, with some success, to make a permanent institution in Cincinnati. There were some narrow escapes during the fire, in one instance particularly, a large piece of sheet-iron came sailing down from the burning cornice of the book concern, and grazed a fireman's face almost as closely as would a razor in the hands of a barber making the flourishes preliminary to a shave. The "boy" stepped aside and went on with his work as if it were an every day occurrence.

FINE ARTS.

Union League Club Reception—New Pictures—Statuary—Bradford's Views of the Northern Regions.

The monthly art reception at the Union League Club on Thursday evening was unusually brilliant. A large number of new pictures were on the walls, and the interest they excited was greater than on any previous occasion. Mr. BIERSTADT's "Puget Sound, Oregon," was, from its size, if for no other reason, the principal object of attention. It is said by those who have seen it under a good light to be the very best picture which Mr. BIERSTADT has yet painted. So far as we could judge under the very bad light in the gallery, Thursday evening, it appeared to be far more truthful in color and general treatment than any of Mr. BIERSTADT's recent pictures. It is true there is about it a suspicion of those steel-blue mountains peeping through the clouds, which Mr. BIERSTADT so loves to paint, and the peak on the right must be of enormous altitude, "o'ertopping Olympus," if it really exists as the artist has represented it. The foreground, with its rocks, trees and figures, is strongly and carefully painted. The water is decidedly bad. It shows want of study of this element. The waves are not dashing on the shore, but are fixed as the rocks themselves. Some of the best portions of the painting could not be seen at all. Mr. BIERSTADT, we believe, soon takes his departure from this City for a further study of our Western and Northern coasts, which present many grand points of view, accessible only to those who, like Mr. BIERSTADT, possess the time and money necessary for an extended tour. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD exhibited a view of Venice, in his usual style. Mr. GIFFORD, however, has painted so many views of Venice that one gets a little tired of them. Mr. SHATTUCK was represented by a good picture which he calls "Summer Rain," a view of Farmington Valley scenery. So far as the light would permit us to judge, it seemed to be good in color, though perhaps a little monotonous. The water in the foreground is finely treated, and there is a grand stretch of country behind. Mr. C. C. WARD's little picture, which bears the announcement that it is the artist's first appearance in public, appeared to be a most promising effort. A small boy is playing the violin, and his auditory are seated on a fallen tree, listening to him. Behind is a dense wood, the foliage and tree trunks of which are worked up to a high degree of elaboration. The figures seem a little hard, but the picture is a good one and well worthy of notice. "The Grandmother," by GUY—an old lady warming her hands—showed all the truthful color, careful finish, and strength of expression which distinguish Mr. GUY's pictures. Among the other canvasses exhibited we noticed "An Interior," by SAMUEL JOHNSON; "Pussy," by Mr. BUTLER, a careful study; a marine scene by BRADFORD; "Birds and Cage," by Mrs. SELIGMAN, a pupil of BIERSTADT's, which looked well, though too high up to be seen properly; "An Italian Peasant," by LOOP; "Lake Thun," by CASSILEAR, and "The Lace Maker," by MEEKER. The last is a very careful study of an interior, in Brussels, we believe, representing an old lady, her cat, and her household gods. A view of the city is afforded through the open window. We hope to see this picture by daylight, and can then better judge of its merits. Mr. BROWN's "Little Mischief" appeared to be far inferior to some of his earlier works. The child's hair is like coils of wire, and she has little more expression than the doll she bears in her arms.

NEW PICTURES.

At the Goupil Gallery we find a fine example by BOUGERAU—"Taking the Vow." It represents the interior of a church, with two very young girls in black dresses and white coifs, kneeling before an altar. Behind them is a woman, their mother perhaps, who is watching the ceremony with earnest attention. The expression of religious devotion on the faces of the two girls, is finely rendered. They are not handsome faces, but they are full of candor and innocence, and are softened by the feeling of holy awe which pervades them. The light and shade are finely massed, as in all this great artist's paintings, and the faces and figures of the two girls are thrown prominently out from the dark background. From AUGUSTE BONHEUR, brother of ROSA BONHEUR, whose paintings are not much known here, there is a fine cattle piece, representing two cows drinking at the river, and behind is a fine stretch of water and landscape. Both animals, particularly the one in the foreground, are finely painted. Indeed, in both color and drawing, it would be difficult to find a more careful study of animal life than this. EMIL LEVY has a good painting of Roman peasants at a well, distinguished by its fine outline and good color. The expression, too, is well rendered. CARL HUBNER's "Widow's Prayer" is not so strong a picture as he can paint, though the face is full of feeling. FELIX SCHLESSINGER and SCHUTZ have two good *genre* pictures, and Mr. H. W. ROBBINS a view of "Mounts Madison and Adams." It is a pleasing picture in many respects; good in color and well treated generally. The mountains, however, require toning down. No human eye could see what Mr. ROBBINS has shown us, at the distance supposed to be represented on the canvas.

STATUARY.

Miss EMMA STEBBINS' statue, "The Angel of Prayer," illustrative of LONGFELLOW's well-known poem, is at the Schaus Gallery. According to the Rabbinical legend, Sandalphon, the angel of prayer, gathers in his hands the prayers of mortals, which there change to flowers:

"But serene in the rapturous throng,
Unmoved by the rush of the song,
With eyes unimpassioned and slow,
Among the dead angels, the deathless
Sandalphon stands listening, breathless,
To prayers that ascend from below."

In Miss STEBBINS' small statue we have a graceful, handsome figure and face, "with eyes unimpassioned and slow" certainly, yet we can scarcely say that the sentiment of the poem has been expressed. We do not know what an angel is like, it is true, but we feel that Miss STEBBINS' angel bears too strong a resemblance to the angels we meet every day "at concert, ball and rout," to be a fitting representative of one of the heavenly host.

MR. BRADFORD'S VIEWS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

On the 3d of July, 1869, Mr. WM. BRADFORD and Dr. HAYES, accompanied by Mr. HARRY LOCKWOOD, Mr. B. D. DORR and a full corps of skilled photographers, set sail in the steamer *Panther* for the northern coast of Greenland. Dr. HAYES' narrative, already published, has informed the public of the result of that expedition, of which advantage was taken to secure some 400 photographs and sketches of boreal scenery, which are now in the possession of Mr. BRADFORD. On Thursday evening a private view of these was given at the Somerville Art Gallery, the photographs being exhibited by the aid of the stereopticon. They are, we believe, the first photographic views ever taken so far North; and although the difficulties, atmospheric and otherwise, of obtaining them must have proved almost insurmountable, they are as clear and sharp of outline, and show as fine gradations of light and shadow as if taken under the sun of the Temperate Zone. They bring before the spectator, in a striking manner, the terrors of the ice-bound North, and enable him, better than a thousand pages of verbal description could do, to understand the topography of this land of icebergs, glaciers, and vast frozen seas. The views were explained by Dr. HAYES, and at the close of the exhibition some remarks were made by Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, on the importance of our obtaining a more accurate knowledge than we now possess of the Northern regions, and highly approving of the exhibition for educational purposes. The exhibition of the views, with an explanatory lecture, by Dr. HAYES, is, we understand, to be continued at the Somerville Gallery.

NOTES.

Mrs. SAMUEL HOOPER and her daughter, Miss ALICE HOOPER, have purchased, in London, WASHINGTON ALLSTON's painting of "Elijah," one of the best and most characteristic of his works, as a gift to the Boston Art Museum that is to be. Some way will probably be found before long of exhibiting the picture to the public....Utica is to have an Art Museum....A grand exhibition of works of art is to take place at Troy, N. Y., soon....The Union League Club of Philadelphia will give a series of art receptions during the Winter. The first took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, when paintings by Rothermel, Russell Smith, the Morans and Lambdins, Lewis, Richards, Wood, Pettit, Fennimore, Trotter, Williams and Ropes were among those most freely displayed. The landscapes were not rendered less interesting or valuable because twenty of them were studies of the Wissahickon, Delaware, Bald Eagle Valley, the Park, Juniata, Wyoming, Brandywine, Schuylkill, Laurel Hill and other proximate and familiar themes. There were four foreign landscapes, and several fancy studies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is stated that M. ROCHEFORT intends to resume the publication of the *Lanterne*.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC intends to publish a journal at Brussels under the title of *L'Echo de la Patrie*.

An announcement has appeared that Mr. MARTIN F. TUPPER is about to give readings from his own works in St. James' Hall.

The Pope has kindly consented to excommunicate "those who ordered, advised and executed the invasion of the Pontifical States."

The London *Spectator* informs its readers, on the authority of Dr. LANG, that the "coming event" is the independence of the Australian Colonies.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* informs us that "the war outlay up to Nov. 15" amounted to 121,000,000 thalers, or, say, £18,150,000 sterling. This, of course, is the outlay of the Northern Confederation only.

Burmah has the honor of furnishing geologists with a new mineral. It appears to be a complete melange, its essential constituents being arsenic, iron and copper, mixed with occasional silver, lead and antimony.

The *Phare de la Loire*, a paper appearing at Nantes, lately requested subscriptions for a field hospital, which it recommended as follows:

"Cette ambulance ne sera pas internationale, le général en chef ne voulant aucune communication avec l'ennemi."

If France still marches at the head of civilization, she certainly seems to be leading a retreat.

The Court printing-office in Berlin, (DECKER,) has just issued the first number of the *Chronic of the German-French War of* 1870, which contains, besides a chronological list of events, all the addresses, telegrams, decrees, &c., of the King of Prussia, from the 4th to the 19th of August.

A marriage case has been before the Scotch Court of Session, in which the wife rested her case on a document which the husband said was obtained from him while in a state of imbecility from the effects of drink, and the Court has taken his view of the affair. One of the witnesses in the case confessed that he and the defender had consumed "thirty-two bottles of whisky in ten days."

A Paris correspondent who visited the Southern Hospital last week, writes that he found the following notice posted on the entrance door: "Whoever shall bring a cat, a dog, or three rats, shall be at liberty to stay to lunch and dinner. N.B.—It is absolutely necessary that the animals should be brought alive. The skins may be taken away." Such a notice, it is said, is common on the doors of the hospitals of Paris.

A balloon letter from Paris gives the following as the tariff and present bill of fare for a breakfast at the Café Rouen, Palais Royal: "Sardines, horse steak, omelette, cheese, a bottle of wine, coffee, cognac and cigars—the whole for four francs. Breakfast, consisting of a plate of meat, with potatoes, cheese, and half a bottle of 'petit-bleu' wine, may be had at the cabarets at the barriers for sixteen sous."

The English volunteers do not appear to be the best armed troops in the world, if we are to accept the description by a juvenile correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of his cousin's rifle. The cousin is a volunteer, and possibly a crack shot, but it seems that he has to drag his rifle up and down the room, and to bump it frequently on the floor before he can get the ramrod out.

England is to have an eclipse expedition, composed of four parties. Beginning with Spain, we have one to Cadiz, in charge of Rev. J. S. PERRY, and one to Gibraltar, under Capt. NOBLE. The English branch of the Anglo-American expedition will be under the charge of Mr. LOCKYER, while there will be a fourth small expedition, under the charge of Mr. HUGGINS, to Oran. The Cadiz, Gibraltar and Oran parties will leave Portsmouth on the 5th of December in the *Urgent*. The Sicilian party will leave London on the night of the 7th prox., by the Brenner Pass, a ship of war meeting them at Naples.

The Manchester (England) School Board has been elected, and will consist, it is said, of two Roman Catholics, one Wesleyan, six Unsectarians, and one lady, (Miss BECKER,) who is classed separately in the only account published, as if her sex were a distinct kind of belief, excluding Roman Catholicism, Wesleyanism and Unsectarianism. The largest number of votes polled was for the Roman Catholic nominees—the result, of course, of the cumulative vote. Canon POOLE, one of the Roman Catholic nominees, obtained 54,000 votes, while Miss BECKER, of the feminine persuasion, obtained only 15,249, and was ninth on the list of fifteen.

SOMETHING ABOUT HORSES.

The Fast To-Be's—A Letter from Mr. Bonner.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

When I was a boy living in New-England, there was a significant phrase in familiar use there, and applied to old broken-down horses: "He is a good old has been." Here in New-York there might be introduced an equally significant phrase, "He is a good to-be. I have heard of a good many horses that were going to beat *Dexter's* time. This one, that, and the other were going to do it. Notwithstanding these portentous announcements, the simple fact remains indisputable, that at the close of the trotting season, and in the closing month of the year 1870, no horse has beaten *Dexter's* time. The best judges say that there are several horses in my stable more likely to do it, if is ever be done, than any other horses known. I see that you have an account by your New-York correspondent of one of these multitudinous going-to-be prodigies, that are always going to do, or are about to do, the thing that ever as yet remains undone. The colored people of the South have a habit of saying, "white men very unsartin." Now, horsemen pretty generally understand that timing quarters with a white handkerchief, as was the case in this instance, is "very unsartin," also. It affords a pretext for guessing the time to be just about what any one would like to have it. It is something like the printing in the old-fashioned almanacs, stretched along opposite to three weeks' date, "rainy weather about this time." Besides, it is a very convenient kind of timing for breeders to sell colts by. I would give almost as much for it as I would to see a colt trot loose in an open lot. Moreover, this method of timing is admirably and peculiarly adapted to timing colts out of *Clay* mares—and that is the breeding of the one your correspondent writes about—because, to make the *Clays* appear very fast, especially after they trot one quarter, which generally exhausts them, the more uncertain the mode of timing is the better. When your correspondent states that Mr. BACKMAN has the "fastest horses in the world," he shows how egregiously he has been misinformed. Mr. BACKMAN himself would laugh at the absurdity of such an idea. He makes no pretensions to anything of the sort. He has, it is true, a superior collection of brood mares; and fortunately for him but few of them have any *Clay* blood—so deficient in lasting qualities—in their veins.

Speaking of this *Clay* blood, a correspondent of the *Turf, Field & Farm* tells the following story as appropos to it:

"Now it is with the *Clay* blood a great deal as it was with the old farmer who recommended sawdust and meal to fatten hogs. 'You don't say so,' exclaimed an eager skin-flint listener. 'Why, how do you mix it?' 'Oh!' replied the farmer, 'I am not very particular. I generally mix mine about half and half. It don't matter much, only the less sawdust the better!'"

It seems to me—and no well-informed horseman can question the correctness of the opinion—that if you want to breed a horse that will endure to go a full mile at the highest rate of speed, it will not do to have any blood notorious for quitting in him; and that the old farmer's rule for mixing sawdust—namely, the less sawdust the better—applies perfectly to the *Clay* blood.

In conclusion, let me predict that if *Dexter's* time is beaten, it will be by one of my own horses, *Joe Elliott*, who has made the fastest mile, with full weights, this season, and of whose breeding Commodore VANDERBILT himself thinks so highly. ROBERT BONNER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French officials at Tours publish reports from Gen. CHANZAY, commanding one division of the Army of the Loire, of French successes. The General states that the Prussians, under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and the Duke of MECHLENBURG, made an attack all along his lines on Thursday night and Friday. After an all-night fight, chiefly in the vicinity of Beaugency, the French succeeded in routing the enemy, driving them beyond Grande Chartre. "We sleep to-night," adds the General, "on the position we held in the morning." Havre is warned. A London dispatch, of the 8th, states that Englishmen arriving there from Havre report that the Germans were marching on the city, and were expected hourly to invest it; and a Havre dispatch, of the 7th, gives the same information. The French Government have hurried off iron-clads to protect the city. Prince LOUIS telegraphed to the Grand Duke of Hesse, on Wednesday, from Orleans: "We are off for Tours." Two English houses, it is said, have contracted to supply Paris with food immediately after the capitulation. The French officers and war prisoners in Germany are reported as strongly against the restoration of the Bonapartists. In Burgundy, the Prussians have exacted 1,050,000 francs indemnity for the expulsion of the Germans.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Times* of Thursday contains a conciliatory editorial on the *Alabama* claims. It asks "no indemnity for the insults heaped on England in consequence of the depredations of the *Alabama*," but craves a settlement of the claims to bring about a better feeling and closer unity between the two countries. The *Morning Post* of the same morning bewails the state of politics in this country. It sees no hope of better relations, "as the best Americans avoid or are driven from political life, while men like Gen. BUTLER wield political influence, and ostentatious courtesy is shown to nations supposed to be unfriendly to England."....The case of Colt's revolvers recently seized on their arrival in England from this country, have been delivered to the consignees....It is rumored that payment of the interest of the internal debt of Spain is to be suspended for twenty months with the understanding that the bondholders are also to contract a loan guaranteed by a mortgage upon the tobacco monopoly for five years....The 23d of December has now been fixed as the time for the Duke of AOSTA's departure from Italy for Spain....The steamship *Union* has parted amidships off Ratbray Head, and little of the cargo will be saved.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from various parts of South America has come to hand by way of Lake City, Fla. At the date of the latest advices small-pox was prevalent in Chili....The insurrection in Bolivia was extending, and a battle was imminent before Potosi. The Caracol mining fever was on the increase, and the excitement is said to be greater than that following the discovery of gold in California....The City of Montevideo, in Uruguay, was besieged by 7,000 men, who demanded the banishment of the members of the actual Government....The revolution in Peru was ended.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices have been received from Australia to the 31st of October. In New South Wales there was much anxiety as to the effect which would be produced on the relations of the colony by the complications in Europe. French and German steamers were lurking about, and the defense of the ports by torpedoes was talked of....The Government had contracted to pay $50,000 a year for the California mail service....New tariff rates had been put in force....Prince ALFRED's ship, the *Galatea*, was to proceed homeward in November. The Prince had closed the Intercolonial Exhibition....There had been disastrous floods in Victoria....New discoveries of gold were reported, and the crops were said to be good. The Victoria Parliament was in session, and engaged on a Liberal Land bill.

GENERAL.

The funeral of the late Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE took place at Ingleside yesterday, and was attended by a large number of officials and prominent men from Washington. The Episcopal service was read by Rev. Dr. BUCK, and a eulogistic address was made by Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, of the Baptist denomination.

There are reports of an intended attack on the south-eastern frontier of Utah by the Novajo Indians, under the Yampahuto Chief PATNISH.

Ex-Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, has been re-elected to Congress, and is on his way to Washington. The reports of fraudulent voting in the election are positively denied.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAPINE family, have been sent back to Potosi from St. Louis, for trial, in charge of an armed *posse comitatus*.

Mr. OBEHAUER, a German merchant from New-York, was robbed and murdered by five negroes in Havana, on Friday last. The authorities are in search of the offenders.

More hostile demonstrations against the Christians at Tien-tsin are reported.

HANLON, convicted of the murder of MARY MOHRMANN at Philadelphia, has been sentenced to be hanged, the Court having refused him a new trial. He made a violent speech, accusing the detective officers, who testified against him, of perjury, and asserting his innocence of the murder.

CRISTOBAL MENDOZA, Cuban Ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was lately executed at Puerto Principe. He advised his countrymen to lay down their arms.

It is stated to be the current belief at Ottawa that the withdrawing of the bonding privilege would lead to the closing of the Welland Canal to American vessels.

The General Corn Association at Montreal has resolved to petition the Dominion Parliament for the repeal of duties on flour and grain.

They have been having terrible weather in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Panama, and several vessels are reported lost.

All efforts to grapple the broken cables off Heart's Content were thwarted yesterday by the windy and foggy state of the weather.

The National Board of Trade at Buffalo yesterday discussed the resumption of specie payments.

The trial of WOODS and SULLIVAN for the murder of WILLIAM BRAYLEY resulted in the disagreement of the jury at Boston yesterday.

A locomotive engine on the Virginia and Georgia Railroad exploded yesterday at Knoxville, Tenn., killing the conductor and fireman, and seriously wounding the engineer.

A fire occurred on Arch-street, Philadelphia, yesterday, causing a loss of $10,000. The Tube Mill, lately damaged, is in full operation again.

The Alabama Legislature has given the State printing to a Democratic newspaper.

A large part of the village of Rochelle, Ill., was burned yesterday. The loss is stated at $70,000.

The *America*, of the Bremen line, sailed yesterday, with over 100 passengers on board, besides carrying a large cargo of tobacco and grain. The *City of Washington*, of the Inman line, had about 200 passengers in all, and a freight of cotton, corn and provisions. The *France*, of the National line, was to have left at the same time, but owing to a very large cargo being taken out, her departure was postponed until this morning. Among the cabin passengers are missionaries en route for China, India, &c.

There have been twenty-two cases of small-pox in Newark during the past two months.

The President on Civil Service Reform.

No portion of the recent Message has given more general satisfaction throughout the country than the President's words on Civil Service Reform. He states very compactly and clearly the abuse which we have all so long felt, that "the present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public places;" and that the most embarrassing duty of the Executive and the most thankless and arduous labor of Congress, is in finding places for the hosts of applicants for office. He says very justly that the reform needed is something more than "fixing the tenure of office of clerks and employes who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate in their appointment." It is the manner of making appointments, not the tenure, which President GRANT would have reformed. As the Message justly says, "The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States."

The readers of the TIMES need not be informed that we have urged this great reform, "in season and out of season," for many years. We hold it to lie at the foundation of any future rational progress of the country. Until we can have public servants appointed for fixtures, and on fair and competitive examination, and not because they are party hacks, we shall never have public work well done in this country, and society will continue to be corrupted by political jobs and bargains. No one thing has such a universal demoralizing influence on American society as the known fact that men can win useful and important places of public duty by party services, and not by competency. In every State of the Union there is a multitude of young and middle-aged men who become political "Micawbers," always waiting for "something to turn up." They are good for nothing in the real work of life. And when they do, by chance, get an office, we, the public, feel the full effects of it.

What can equal the stupidity and slowness of our national postal machine. Placed by the side of the English, it is like a stage-coach near a locomotive. Every day our citizens suffer from the incredible blunders and delays of Post-office officials. The fault lies not in the head at Washington, or in the Postmaster of New-York. It is in the system. We should like to know how long the Adams Express Company would satisfy their customers, if two-thirds of their agents were changed every four years? What would become of Mr. A. T. STEWART's or TIFFANY's great business, if their employes were renewed as often as the Government's? Public service, whether in the post-offices, or custom-houses, or the Washington bureaus, cannot be even passably done, while appointments and tenure depend on party laborers. The whole country will continue to be badly served, every man will be cheated, and the public *morale* injured while this old abuse survives.

We are sorry to see that the Secretary of the Treasury seems "to throw cold water" to a certain extent on civil service reform. He objects that a life-tenure in the internal revenue service would often be an obstacle to efficiency.

The reform proposed would not necessarily make the tenure of all offices for life. It might often be for the public advantage that a public servant could be dismissed quietly by his chief, where the cause could hardly be laid before a Board of Examiners The main thing is the mode of appointment, as the President has said, not the tenure. If the new incumbent is to be appointed by competitive examination, there is no harm in allowing a head of a department much control over his subordinates. Still there ought to be some check over sudden dismissals of faithful officials for party reasons. Nor is the fact, stated by Mr. BOUTWELL, that out of a great number of employes in the Treasury Department, a few have been in service for several years, a strong argument for the present system. Even the Post-office of New-York is obliged to keep a few men, probably for their natural lives, or its business would fall into chaos. It is the constant changes in the others, however, which make the difference between the perfect machine of London, and the lumbering and disappointed agency of New-York.

We must do Mr. BOUTWELL the justice, however, to say that he apparently recommends an "Examining Board," the majority of whose members shall not be officers of the department to which the clerk is to be appointed. An impartial Board, with a competitive examination, would soon reform the whole system. Whether the professional students mentioned by Mr. BOUTWELL, who occupy temporary positions as clerks, and would be excluded by a life-tenure, are of any great advantage to the country, might be questioned. At all events a competitive examination would not injure them, and they could leave the office whether they had a life-tenure or not. We only express the sentiments of the great body of the Republican Party who are not "politicians," when we say that on no one great public service did we count more from Gen. GRANT, as President, than a thorough reform of the civil service. No President ever had such an opportunity of inaugurating a new era in this matter. We still hope that the distinguished General will crown his great services in saving the country in war, by a work as great and permanent, in redeeming the nation in peace, by creating an honest and faithful body of public servants independent of party, appointed for fitness, and devoted to their duties alone.

Food and Drink in Paris.

While accounts disagree regarding the extent and quality of the provisions remaining in Paris, they concur respecting the curious resources that have been drawn upon to eke out the supply. The successive steps by which people have been induced to consume as food things ordinarily abhorrent are at once pitiable and interesting. Horse-flesh was resorted to more than six weeks ago; this, however, has been eaten by many Parisians before, and its compulsory use has hardly been reckoned a severe infliction. But the supply of horses that could be spared for such a purpose, began to fail, and then the poorer inhabitants were constrained to eat the mules and donkeys. These creatures are pronounced more tender and more savory than the horse. But their number was limited, and it is now several weeks since the unfortunate Parisians took to cooking their dogs and cats. It must have been a bitter day when the consumption of the latter began, for, as all who have visited Paris will remember, cats of the large breeds are greatly petted in that city, and in many of the shops they have acted as guardians or sentinels over their owners' wares. Yet even these useful animals were soon found inadequate to supply the never-ceasing demand for meat; and by last accounts, according to the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, guests could have a salmi of rats at most of the restaurants on the Boulevards.

By the same informant, we have the corroboration of a story hitherto obscurely reported. The animals of the *Jardin des Plantes* and of the *Jardin d'Acclimatisation* have really been demanded by the authorities, and have been given up to serve as food for the starving citizens. "The yaks from Thibet," writes this correspondent, "and other valuable mammalia, have been sold to the great butchers, and today I saw a young ostrich hanging up in the Boulevard Haussmann." Doubtless ere this the last hippopotamus steak has been devoured, the last *bouilli* of elephant has been attenuated to the limits of French possibility, the last zebra has followed his equine congeners who were not curiosities, and the unsuspecting camels, giraffes, emus, rhinoceroses, monkeys and gorillas have shared the same fate. There is something grotesque as well as mournful in the thought of so extraordinary a feast, although the hapless partakers must count it anything but a joke, and must have taxed to the utmost even their own matchless cookery to make such delicacies palatable. The whole collection, however, could have been but a flea-bite compared with the demand, and the hungry who have little or no money have no doubt been obliged to go back to their former loathsome resource, the population of the sewers.

It is not strange to hear that a terrible number of cases of insanity have declared themselves in Paris, and that they are chiefly due to drink. From the first, the quantity of wine and spirits in the besieged city, as is well known, has been relatively greater than the amount of food. There has been no need, except for the sake of preserving order, for limiting the wine rations at all. It is easy to understand how grief over the loss of friends, and the woful state of the country, unwonted excitement and barrack life, should have combined with bad food to produce this sad result. Of seven hundred cases of insanity in the National Guard alone, we are told that six hundred have been brought about by spirituous liquors. Several instances have occurred of men falling off the ramparts into the ditch and being killed—the fatality being ascribed to excess at the canteen. Respectable citizens who have never before been known to drink hard, now, it is reported, remain in a constant state of intoxication, and the same is said even of women.

In the midst of all this suffering and misfortune, the Parisian journals maintain a tone which, however characteristic, is dismally out of keeping with the situation. Elation over the success at Orleans was expressed by some of them in a manner almost frantic. The *Temps* shrieked out that it was the pigeons of the Republic that had brought this news; they knew what a treasure had been committed to their charge; neither the falcon, nor the feudal hawk, nor the rapacious vulture with two heads, of the Prussian standards, have frightened their wings, &c., &c. *Figaro* puts the thing a little stronger, and declares that one of these Republican pigeons, unhappily shot by the enemy, managed to swallow a highly important document "while rolling its eye in its death agonies." All this is rather worse than the famous partridges which a few short months ago, when they dropped before the Imperial breech-loaders, cried, "Vive l'Empereur!" before giving up the ghost. Nearly all the later accounts from Paris, in truth, have a flavor at once of pathos and absurdity, and forcibly remind one of the much-quoted proverb which declares that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

The Position of Austria.

The crisis impending in the East is not more critical to Turkey than to Austria, and the conflict between the interests of the latter and the pretensions of Russia is even more severe than any which is likely to arise with the Ottoman Empire.

The Turks are conscious that the end of their empire is approaching—repeated revisions and loss of imperial prerogative have proved it to them. Even the common people of the Mussulman stock expect to retreat across the Bosphorus sooner or later, and will fight simply because they think it more honorable to be driven by the sword than to yield to the persuasions of civilians. One heard constantly among the Turks during the Cretan War the saying, "we came in by the sword, and we will go out by the sword," uttered with a feeling of assurance that the going out was inevitable.

But Austria's position is more menacing, because she has no Asia to withdraw into. Her *raison d'être* is as weak as Turkey's—her political constitution is an anachronism, and there is absolutely no nationality to organize her races on—no common interest on which to string the jewels of her empire. She is in fact an empire without a people—a house which has maintained for centuries the headship of a rivalry of races by cleverly playing off their enmities, and those of her neighbors, against each other. Every day her German provinces threaten to gravitate to the New Germany. Her Italian possessions have all gone except Trieste and the Italian Tyrol, and all her Sclave population are uneasy under a nominal German yoke. Hungary is for the moment her great strength, but the Hungarians are not liked by the Sclaves, so that any degree of yielding to the pretensions of the former will more effectually alienate the latter; while, the only possible accession of empire being necessarily from the Sclavic tribes of Turkey, Austria must risk checking the pride of the Magyar to win the Sclave.

She possesses a long, narrow strip of territory along the Adriatic, Dalmatia, a part of the empire of Venice, from which she draws her maritime population, and behind which lies a territory that must be united with it. The possession of these inland provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, &c., are indispensable to secure the solidity of Dalmatia, and win the loyalty of Transylvania. To reconstitute the Austrian Empire, it must move south and east, and must even be ready to risk its German possessions to secure this opening.

All that the House of Hapsburg know of the traditions of intrigue and diplomacy has been given to the task of securing these provinces in the day of dissolution of the Turkish Empire. The studious neutrality of the Crimean war, the open and extreme hostility to Greece and the Greek element in the dominions of the Sultan—a carefully chosen and zealous personnel in the diplomatic and consular corps through the East—a liberally developed system of steam communication in the Adriatic and Levantine Seas almost monopolizing the trade there—a firm friendship for the Sultan, and kindly regards for his subjects—all unite to enable, if it were possible, the HAPSBURGS, to ride the two or three horses on the course, at the not inconsiderable risk of failing to ride either to the winning-post.

If, therefore, the nerveless and corrupted bureaucracy of Vienna has still the courage and force to make a resolute effort for empire, it must maintain the Ottoman Empire in its present crisis. If the Russian plan of a Sclavonic confederation prevails, it will move up to the Austrian frontiers, finally descend into Dalmatia; and as Trieste, really an Italian city, must, at no distant period, belong to Italy, Austria will be shut in and stifled, and cease to be an empire, if not even to exist.

The chances are enormously in favor of the latter solution. To exist at all she must be a Sclavonic empire, which Russia cannot permit, and to prevent which is her chief reason for promoting the independence of the Turkish Provinces. The Russian protectorate will be the definite destruction by circumscription of the Austrian Empire, and as empire never dies willingly, we may reasonably calculate that whatever Austria can do to maintain Turkey, as against Russia, will be done; and if England furnishes the means, the Austrians will fight certainly, and may do so under any circumstances. Austria would doubtless be supported by English funds and fleet.

What the German remnant of the Austrian Empire might say to this admits of little doubts, and the caution of Count BEUST as to meddling with German matters shows that he feels the weak point in his combination, and that all that can be done to appease the Germanic element will be done. That Prussia means to preserve an honest neutrality, in the event of Russia and Austria coming to blows, seems difficult to believe, though her intervention may only take the form of agitations among the Austrian Germans against a war for Sclavonic issues. Russia and Prussia have an advantage in being able to maintain absolute secrecy as to all their intentions and plans, and all the world knows by this time the value of a diplomatic denial.

The Telegraph and Modern Discoveries.

When steam was first applied to the purposes of locomotion, the encouragement which would be afforded to geographical research and discovery was easily foreseen. Perhaps the extent of this development was under-estimated, but its character was pretty accurately gauged. Thus, wherever great levels existed, whether of earth or water, it was anticipated that the steamship or the iron horse would make their way in this century even to the uttermost ends of the globe. But it was hardly thought that such engines would penetrate mountains, or that any reason or means would arise of acquainting the civilized world with regions where considerable populations did not already exist to tempt trade or invite travel. The first result we have seen accomplished in many instances, of which Mont Cenis and the Hoosac Tunnel furnish the most famous examples; but for the attainment of the second we are indebted to an agency unthought of when the *Sirius* first crossed the sea, or when the first locomotive ran from Liverpool to Manchester—that is say, to the electric telegraph.

The scheme to unite Russia with the United States by telegraph was exploded, at least temporarily, by the success of the Atlantic cable. But for this, those strange wilds of Tartary, only obscurely known through the stories of returned exiles, or romantically imagined through BYRON's *Mazeppa*, might have become pretty thoroughly known to us. As it is, the explorations of the surveying party originally sent out have led to the spread of considerable knowledge, not a little of which is embodied in Mr. KENNAN's *Tent Life in Siberia*. Through this and other records we have learned something of a people who ten years ago were hardly better known to us than the inhabitants of the moon, and with the researches in Mongolia, to which we have lately referred, as having been made by a highly intelligent English Missionary, Mr. THOMPSON, may enable ethnologists to solve the important problems touching the original colonization of the North American Continent.

It is remarkable that, among the aborigines of Siberia, the wandering tribes, and especially the "Koraks," are strikingly like our own Indians. They are hardy, brave, dignified, fearless of pain and regardless of death. Mr. KENNAN says that they are taught to account a violent death as the natural termination of their existence, and that they meet it with perfect composure. They also are instructed to disdain to outlive the period of their physical activity and usefulness. In fact, they are put to death at certain fixed times, in the presence of all their friends, with elaborate ceremonies; and their bodies are then burned, and the ashes scattered to the winds. Cremation was practiced among some of the American tribes, and their contempt for death and suffering have passed into proverbs. These and other coincidences may indeed be nothing but coincidences; yet they are interesting, since they may help to strengthen "other proofs which do demonstrate thinly."

It becomes manifest that in the course of time, and probably at no distant day, tracts of country that are impracticable for railroads, and which it has been thought would consequently always remain comparatively unknown, will be explored for the purpose of establishing lines of telegraph. There are, for example, regions in South America, such as the hill country of New-Granada, which are inaccessible to all traffic except by mules, and so are little known, but in which remnants of interesting tribes and curious ruins are known to exist. When it becomes worth while, however, to carry the telegraphic wires across the continent in these quarters, fresh enlightenment concerning the past may be fairly looked for. Whether any hopes of a similar character may be entertained regarding the African Continent has long appeared doubtful, but the discovery of the diamond fields has just now supplied exactly the stimulus that has led to the swift development of California and the discovery of countless wonders in the heart of our continent, so that we may anticipate that even the benighted land of cannibalism, the mysterious districts of the Mountains of the Moon, and the places remotest from either sea where ancient cities were said to have flourished, will be forced to yield up their secrets of antiquity, hitherto hidden from the gaze of modern civilization.

Westchester County.

The people of Yonkers are beginning to get nervous over a project said to be on foot to annex the lower part of Westchester County to this City. A bill for that purpose is reported to be already drawn up for presentation to the next Legislature. The editor of the Yonkers *Gazette*, although unable to get a sight of the bill, is "informed that it proposes to gobble up the towns of Yonkers, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, East Chester, New-Rochelle and Pelham." The editor of the Mount Vernon *Chronicle* has been more fortunate. He was "accorded the privilege of reading the bill, under the stipulation that none of the information thus obtained should be used until its authors see fit to make it public." The secrecy thus enjoined stamps the project, beyond question, as an emanation of the "Ring." It is their way of doing business. They have been very desirous for some time past of extending their dominion. Manhattan Island is becoming too contracted a field for their enterprise.

The fat "jobs" on which they have thriven so lustily here for years past, will soon be exhausted. There will be no more Courthouses to be built; no more streets or avenues to be "opened," "widened," or "extended." The opportunities for combined speculations in real estate with the public money, are also diminishing here every day. But in the green pastures of Westchester County, the "Ring" sees fresh mines of future wealth, provided they are only worked on the New-York plan. Once let those pastures be "annexed," and become a part of this City, and there will be such an upturning of Westchester soil as the plodding farmers of that region never dreamt of. They will have "grand boulevards" in place of corduroy roads; broad avenues will open through all their cow-yards; they will have macadamized drives and asphaltum walks; magnificent streets will traverse their waste places, laid out at right-angles, nicely graded, and paved with "Nicolson," "Russ," "Belgian" or "Fiske concrete," as one or another of those pavements shall furnish the most profitable "job." The expense of all these improvements will be readily borne by the tax-payers of the old City of New-York, in return for the benefits to be derived from annexation and "Ring" extension.

As for the aristocratic denizens of Yonkers, we are surprised that they manifest any opposition to this annexation scheme, or think themselves entitled to be consulted in the matter. Their local organ says the subject is one that should be "thoroughly ventilated." This only shows what crude notions of government are entertained by people who have not had the benefit of "Ring" rule. The idea of "ventilating" any of TWEED and SWEENY's acts or projects would be regarded as rank mutiny by their subjects here. They may be whitewashed, but not "ventilated." It will be time enough for the people of Yonkers to discuss this annexation question after the "Ring" have got their bill through the Legislature. At present it is none of their business. After they are annexed they will be entitled to a representative in our Board of Aldermen, and that ought to satisfy any reasonable ambition. Perhaps, if they behave themselves and exhibit proper "ancillary qualities," some of our "Ring" nabobs may one day build a "palatial residence" in their midst, and introduce a little cultivated society there during the Summer months.

MINOR TOPICS.

The approaching siege of Havre will render the paralysis of French commerce almost complete. Should its capture precede that of Paris, it will involve the cutting off of the store of provisions which were being accumulated at the port for the proximate use of Paris after the capitulation. As Havre is a fortress of the first-class, and as its position will enable the French iron-clads to be of considerable service in assisting at its defense, the siege will be a difficult, and, probably, a tedious one. Famine has been hitherto the chief ally of the Prussians in reducing French strongholds, and from that Havre is very unlikely to suffer for some months.

On Thursday next a Fancy Fair and Bazaar is to be opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, for which we bespeak a more than casual attention. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. This institution, a deserving one at all times, is now specially in need of public support. The funds are running very low, and it will be with the managers a problem of no little difficulty to be able to get through the Winter. We have lately given an amount of support that may justly be called munificent, to enterprises of a similar character whose aim was to relieve the sufferings inflicted by the present European war. It would be little creditable either to our patriotism or our common sense, did we fail to accord a support at least as generous to a scheme which has still more powerful claims upon our community. The Fair will be conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will not be wanting in all the attractions necessary to command success.

It is obvious that President GRANT's recommendation to France and Prussia to authorize a permanent suspension of hostilities in Chinese waters, and to act together for the general defense of foreign residents, was well-timed. The pertinacity with which the troubles at Tientsin have been renewed, proves that the natives have become fully impressed with the idea that the troubles in Europe form their opportunity, and that means may somehow be found at the present juncture to get rid of the restless, enterprising and prosperous barbarians. The nations of the West have simply to show that, in whatever contingency, they are prepared to make a united stand for the common rights of civilization and the Celestials will probably get cured of their chronic mania for massacre and outrage.

The London *Times* has discovered that it is really time to settle the *Alabama* claims. On this point the leading journal probably reflects, very faithfully, the conviction of the official mind of Great Britain. In the recent rude awakening from their dream of insular security, which was received by the English Cabinet, one of the most disquieting subjects of contemplation, doubtless, was the enormous odds against them, which, in case of war, would have been involved in being placed outside of the sympathy of this country. British statesmen are not so purblind as to fail to see, at the present moment, that they may, just as likely as not, be called on to fight, at no distant day, for their place in Europe, or be compelled to abandon it altogether. "Better feeling and closer amity" between the two countries is, no doubt, a very desirable consummation, but it were to be wished that its attainment on the part of Great Britain had been prompted by more disinterested considerations.

Next to Erie shareholders, the holders of Spanish bonds are, of all capitalists, perhaps, the most to be pitied. Were the security totally and irreclaimably bad, there might be a grim consolation in submitting to the inevitable, and so making an end of it. But there is just the requisite amount of animation in the moribund organism of Spanish credit, to keep up the agony of the deferred hope of settling day. The latest freak of the prolific imagination of the Spanish financiers, is a proposal to "suspend payment of the interest on the internal debt for twenty months," and then by a species of legerdemain, well-known in Madrid, to make the unfortunate bondholders put their bonds in one pocket and transfer certain moneys to another, and so make believe they are somewhat richer.

The revelations furnished by the confiscation of the business properties of HOWARD and JACKSON, the professed counterfeiters, ought to furnish hints enough for the further discovery of similar scoundrels. The number of people open to be duped by such circulars as those of "Logan & Co." may be dimly conjectured from the wondrous volume of the business correspondence of the firm. The figures suggest some very grave reflections upon the average standard of social morality, and suggest, moreover, that if half the paper currency of the country be not, as claimed by the circulars of a similar firm, counterfeit, it is not from any want of willingness on the part of a numerous section of the public to receive and circulate the needful notes. When HOWARD and JACKSON have served out their ridiculously light sentence of six months, they will doubtless find the ranks of those desirous to become their confederates as numerous as ever.

The *Scientific American* calls attention to the utter destitution of New-York in respect of means of scientific education. We have neither public museums of natural history and mechanical appliances, nor zoological or botanical gardens. Some preparations have been made at the Central Park for supplying these wants, but, at the present rate of progress, the date of their accomplishment must be very distant. Our contemporary makes the very practical suggestion that, in order to render the natural history tuition now being given in our public schools of any real service, suitable collections of specimens must be placed at the disposal of the teachers. Such requisites are justly stated to be as indispensable to scientific education as charts and globes are to the teaching of geography; and as it is estimated that an expenditure of twenty thousand dollars would provide each school with a permanent supply of all the objects necessary, the Board of Education may reasonably be expected to find means of responding to such a call out of the three millions annually expended by them.

Mayor HALL has announced the "probable" adoption by the Legislature of "a general plan of paving the City at the public expense." It is needless to say that the approval of Tammany removes such a scheme beyond the domain of probability into that of certainty. Everybody knows that the City wants, pressingly enough, to have its streets repaved, but every tax-payer not connected with the Ring, will, nevertheless, view with alarm the appearance of a measure which opens out the prospect of an endless vista of jobs. The extent of tearing up of patent pavements now to be done, is a subject which may well cause the poor public to stand aghast. But perhaps we shall be told that objections to the new scheme only proceed from "party malice."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Theatrical.

"COQUETTES" AT WALLACK'S.

Coquettes usually draw crowds in their train, and Wallack's Theatre since Wednesday has verified the precedent. A second hearing of Mr. ALBERY's comedy has given us a better opinion of its quality as an attractive work of art, but has not altered our estimate of its weakness in other respects. There may be many wives who behave like *Mrs. Minton*; but there are few husbands, we fancy, who would behave like her lord. That a man, even under an assumed character, should beg a professed Lothario, in a highly amicable manner, not to seduce his wife, strikes us as not only improbable, but repulsive. It is intelligible that "Coquettes" should be a favorite play with ladies—with *some* ladies, that is to say. The leading implication, which is that flirting is a very harmless amusement, and that it is a woman's legitimate privilege to sport with any man she can draw into her net, is to many of the sex no doubt extremely acceptable. So long as the diversion is only carried up to—and not over—"the dangerous edge of things," such fair theorists would maintain its entire propriety. It is easy to solace conscience or silence criticism, they imagine, by the assumption that a lesson is to be taught of the sort whereof that of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is a coarse example. Their husband's honor is really safe, they argue, as safe as *Mr. Ford's* or *Mr. Page's* from the assaults of the amorous *Falstaff*, and, therefore, they should be permitted, unrebuked, to pursue their caprices as they will. Such an hypothesis as this, however, must rest upon the basis that so long as a woman, in the indulgence of such caprice stops short of the criminal, she deprives her husband of nothing to the exclusive enjoyment of which he possesses any right. The whole system of what is called "innocent flirtation," as practiced by married people, is defensible only on this theory. A pure-minded and rightly-trained woman ought not to desire the kind of familiarities or the look of intimacy which imply relations that ought not to exist. Such a woman will wish to avoid even the appearance of evil. Of course in societies where the marriage of convenience is almost universal, there may be considerations to be urged in palliation of what, under other circumstances, can only be condemned. But is it a healthful thing to exhibit on the stage in such a way as to rouse in the female breast "the noble spirit of emulation," a passion for coquetry run mad, a passion which has its full swing unchecked, and goes unpunished, if not altogether unreproved, to the last? A cynic has said that all women are rakes at heart, but we doubt the wisdom of inculcating or encouraging this idea over the foot-lights. The stage long labored under the imputation of encouraging seduction by making heroes of seducers and of fostering dishonesty by investing with a halo of chivalrous romance young gentlemen who did not pay their debts. Is it politic to keep alive or to quicken similar prejudice at a time when the drama, through purgation and enlightenment, is rising to a better position, and when its social influence is becoming so extended? The Scripture teaches that he who looks on a woman with certain evil thoughts commits a named sin as truly as if his thoughts were act. Most of what is called coquetry is a direct invitation to such looks, and at the very least is no good conservor of the bloom and freshness of purity. Men of the world show their appreciation of this. They may be ever so ready to flirt with confirmed coquettes, they are by no means so ready to marry them.

That the comedy now running at Wallack's is piquant enough, we are quite willing to admit. We will go further, and say frankly, that we believe the very matter in it to which we except will insure for "Coquettes" a long run and wide popularity. Yet this is no reason why the exception should not be taken. Another piece is to be revived to-morrow night, which in a much coarser form will invite similar criticism; and it may be true, as is often said, that the sharper the criticism the more the people will flock to see it. The seed, however, of such animadversion does not all drop in stony places, although the growth of the plant may be slow. Apart from all this, "Coquettes" is highly amusing. It is packed with laughable situations, ingenious mistakes, clever equivoques, and pointed repartees, and such merit as it possesses has been brought, since the first night, into much stronger relief. The chief artists are certainly very good. Mr. FISHER is mellowing his quaint sketch into a figure that will be memorable. In opportunities of this sort this gentleman is a surpassingly fine artist. Mr. BROUGHAM does his best to make the incredible credible by the quiet and simplicity with which he sets about it. There is a delightful lack of staginess about his method and a ring of sincerity about his expressions of *bonhomie* charming to listen to; and yet—we return to the old theme—would even a good-hearted man forgive a professed rake so easily for trying to debauch his wife? When *Mr. Bates Curling*, (on being found out,) says "Forgive me," in that naive and confidential way, and the outraged husband responds with such effusion in the affirmative, we really can't accept the situation as either "probably to the thinking" or morally salutary. Miss HENRIQUES has a part in *Mrs. Minton* to which she is capitally adapted. If men are ever to be excused at all for paying court to married women, it must be in cases like this when the provocation, comes so near to being irresistible. Miss HENRIQUES acts throughout with unequaled grace and buoyancy, and with the efficient aid of Miss EFFIE GERMON leads reality to scenes rather farcical at times to be consistent with the dignity of comedy, and which admirably keeps up the interest. Messrs. MARLOWE, RINGGOLD and COLEMAN contribute with pains and success to the general effect, and the mechanical elements of the entertainment are, as ever at this house, of the first quality. The bit of realism at the end of the third act is superb in its way, and is each night repeated, at the earnest request of the audience. We have not the least doubt but that "Coquettes" will run a long time, and draw a great deal of money; and were it not for the apprehension hinted at that its tendency, instead of being repressing, will be that of stimulating coquetry into more general superfluous and mischievous action, none would rejoice more heartily at the prospect than ourselves.

"THE BLACK CROOK" AT NIBLO'S.

The first representation of the revival of "The Black Crook" will occur at Niblo's to-morrow evening. The piece will be represented with a spectacular magnificence intended to surpass that of its earlier performances. For months past, Mr. CHARLES VOEGTLIN has devoted his talent and his industry to the preparation of the scenery, while the costumers have worked with equal diligence, and Signor GUISEPPE OPERTI has written a fresh score of music of no mean dimensions. The work is divided into four acts. The first of these terminates with the incantation scene, acted before a picture promising to rival in wildness and fantasy the best European illustrations of the familiar incident in "Der Freyschutz." The second ends in the grotto of *Stalacta*, which will be developed, according to the picturesque descriptions at hand, into a vast lake of silver sheen, with unnumbered tributaries of crystal cascades. The main tableau of the third act is to consist of a view of the golden terrace of the castle of *Wolfenstein*. This set is a marvel of glittering beauty and massiveness, and from such inspection as can be made at rehearsals, it appears to exceed in effectiveness any combination of canvas, color and metal wrought heretofore into a kindred shape. The conclusion of the fourth act will be reached in a Palace of the Dew-drops, and this will be changed by means of the habitual transformation into the dazzling final sight without which a spectacle would be none. Among the music specially mentioned—and we need hardly intimate that the orchestra is under no circumstances a more important force than during the run of a pictorial piece—are the overture, which will introduce solos for harp and for violoncello, a *pas de sabots*, a *pas de fleurs*, with a violin solo; a Lotos ballet and a new Amazons' march. The vocal music will include "I said to my love," a ballad with harp solo, and "I'm waiting for thee," both written expressly for Miss MARKHAM by Signor OPERTI, and several numbers for Miss PRESTIGE. The principal parts in "The Black Crook" are distributed among Messrs. C. H. Morton, Felix Rogers, A. Fitzgerald, T. Hamilton, and Misses Pauline Markham, Rawlinson, Prestige and Mrs. Wright. The dance will be led by Mlles. Bonfanti, Adrienne, Pagani, and Tuardi, and by Signor Novissimo. Miscellaneous *divertissements* will be carried on by the MAJILTONS, three clever "grotesques," and by Messrs. MOE and GOODRICH, whom the bills designate as *patineurs*. A durable success is relied upon.

GENERAL MENTION.

No performances of special interest marked the week just ended. To-morrow, Mr. DALY will change the bill at the Fifth-avenue by offering "Twelfth Night," but from present indications no other novelty is to be looked for. At Booth's Mr. JEFFERSON continues to appear in "Rip Van Winkle." At the Grand Opera-house, "Les Brigands" is still attractive. At Wood's Museum, "Paris" fills the house nightly. At the Olympic, "Wee Willie Winkie" remains the pantomime; and at Lina Edwin's, "Little Jack Sheppard" is kept upon the bills. The New-York Circus, of course takes the lead as the place of resort for juveniles, but the Christmas spectacle is not yet announced for immediate production, and the entertainments may need no fresh description until some days hence.

Home Notes.

A new American drama entitled "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," was recently produced in Baltimore with marked success by Mr. CHANFRAU. It was written for him by Mr. EDWARD SPENCER, of Baltimore, and is highly praised by the Press of that city as a work of superior power....The Philadelphia *Bulletin* learns that the directors of the Academy in that city have refused to rent the building to Mr. FISK, Jr., with a view of future opera-bouffe performances. ....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and Mr. LEVY gave two concerts in Chicago last week....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was acting in Chicago, "Enoch Arden" being the play....Mme. SEEBACH was last week at the Olympic in St. Louis....Miss KELLOGG sang in St. Louis Friday and yesterday. ....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans....Mr. FRANK MAYO was, last week, at the Trimble Opera-house in Albany....Miss NILSSON sang last week in Albany, in Utica and in Troy....Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK acts this week at the Buffalo Academy of Music....Tuesday evening the Richings Opera Troupe sang "Fidelio" in New-Haven....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. H. T. MEECH, lately of Buffalo, is dead. He was aged sixty-six years....Mr. FECHTER has personated *Don Cæsar de Bazan* at the Globe....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore.... Mr. JOSEPH EMMETT was last week in Pittsburg. ....A series of four Nilsson concerts and one matinée will be begun in Chicago on Tuesday week. Wednesday next she will sing in Toronto. ....Mlle. MORLACCHI has departed for San Francisco to fulfill an engagement at the California Theatre....M. JULES BENEUX, who was lately prompter of the Fifth-avenue Theatre in this City, is dead....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has just begun an engagement at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans...."The School for Scandal" was acted at the St. Charles for the benefit of the artists who suffered by the destruction of the Varieties. Mr. LEWIS BAKER was *Sir Peter Teazle* and Miss AUGUSTA DARGON represented *Lady Teazle*....LOTTA was at the National Theatre, in Washington, last week. ....A Richmond paper says: "Last night marked a new era in the history of Richmond. A full house sat through the whole of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a story that did more to bring about the final abolition of slavery than all else that was written or spoken in regard to that peculiar institution. Ten years ago, the manager who would have dared to put it on the stage in this or any other Southern city, would have been mobbed. But how we have changed! Last night people wept—yea, strong men—at the pathos of *Little Eva* and her black friend, *Uncle Tom*, and applauded the sentiments which condemn slavery, while they gave expression to their abhorrence of the tyrannical and brutal *Legree*. *Uncle Tom* is certainly a very truthful picture of both the bright and the dark side of slavery, for it had its good as well as its bad features, and if we have lost the first, we should rejoice that we have got rid of the last. *St. Clare* is a true type of the vast majority of kind and indulgent masters, who treated their people with the utmost humanity, and while there were thousands of blessed *Little Evas*, we are glad to be able to testify from personal observation, that the institution was cursed by very few such monsters as *Legree*. It was not necessary, however, to say that he came from the North. The play could have got along without that obsequious gag, which only gave offense to Northern people present. We have known hundreds of Northern-born slave-holders, and have generally found them humane masters."....German opera was being given at the Apollo Theatre in St. Louis....Mr. EDWIN FORREST was in Atlanta on Wednesday and Thursday last...The Richings Opera Troupe sang last week in Hartford. This week, the members sing at the Boston Theatre....On Friday and Saturday, the centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN will be celebrated in Chicago....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will read in Albany on Jan. 24. She has been requested to do so by the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Association, acting in compliance with a letter dated Dec. 5, and running thus: "GENTLEMEN: The entertainment given by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, under your auspices, on Thanksgiving night, was of such a delightful character, and *the number of persons who were disappointed by reason of the large attendance was so great*, that we respectfully request a repetition of it, if consistent with your arrangements and other engagements."....The Troy *Times*, of Wednesday last, says: "It will be remembered that DOMINICK MURRAY, a favorite delineator of Irish character, was announced to appear at the Opera-house, in this city, last Monday evening, but that he was suddenly called to New-York by 'afflicting intelligence from his family,' without entering upon his engagement. The afflicting intelligence received was a notice that his wife had commenced proceedings for a divorce, which was served upon him at the theatre. The news threw MURRAY into a terrible excitement, and he wept like a child. He hurried off at once, declaring his determination to resist the suit by every means at his command, and, if driven to extremities, to begin a counter-suit for divorce against his wife, for the successful prosecution of which he thought he had sufficient evidence."....Mme. JANAUSCHEK played in Troy on Wednesday. The audience was very large and exceedingly enthusiastic....The correspondence between Mr. FECHTER and Mr. WALLACK, (who has now withdrawn himself from the Globe,) is said to have been included in the letters following. It seems that a few days ago Mr. FECHTER sent Mr. WALLACK the part of *Don Salluste* in "Ruy Blas." Mr. WALLACK then wrote the following note:

> MY DEAR FECHTER: I have received the play, and do not like the part of *Don Salluste* at all. I would rather not play it. Yours, truly,
>
> J. W. WALLACK.

To which Mr. FECHTER replied:

> MY DEAR WALLACK: I sent you the part of *Don Salluste* to study, not to judge. I should as soon think of asking your permission to cast you as *Joseph Surface* as *Don Salluste*. I beg of you to reconsider your note and accept the part, or your services will be useless here and your engagement at an end this very week. I consider *Don Salluste* the best part in the play, and would much rather act it than *Ruy Blas*. If you say so, we will alternate the parts. * * * And I am, my dear WALLACK, yours, truly,
>
> C. FECHTER.

On the receipt of this, Mr. WALLACK wrote as follows:

> SIR: I consider that no other prefix is necessary after your letter of this date. * * * I shall have no further correspondence with you in relation to my engagement at the Globe, as I in no way recognize your right to interfere. Mr. CHEENEY is the sole party to whom I am engaged and to whom I shall look for a fulfillment of the business contract made. Had you adhered to the agreement understood by us, or had you intended to keep your word as given in the presence of Mr. CHEENEY, this need not have occurred. As it is, I decline further correspondence of any nature with you. * * * *
>
> Yours, J. W. WALLACK.

Foreign News.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily News* prints the following critique upon the new play at the Haymarket Theatre: "The term 'fairy comedy,'" it says, "has not, as far as we are aware, been hitherto employed to distinguish any class of dramatic works. In applying it, however, to his new piece, entitled 'The Palace of Truth,' Mr. Gilbert has not indulged in any mere arbitrary fancy. The description is strictly applicable to the piece, which is neither a burlesque, a comedy, nor an extravaganza. It is not a burlesque, for it burlesques nothing, and it is certainly not what is regarded as a burlesque in the modern acceptation of the term. It is in verse, though unrhymed, for in this respect the author consistently follows out the theory upon which he defended his remarkable extravaganza founded on the Poet Laureate's *Princess*; it has not, we believe, a single pun, good or bad, from beginning to end; is destitute of songs, save one quaint and pleasant exception; has not a solitary dance, vulgar or refined; depends in no respect upon silly anachronisms in the way of dress or illusions; and, it is almost needless to add, does not comprise among its personages any actor in petticoats. To have called it an extravaganza would have been misleading, for though it resembles, perhaps, some of Mr. PLANCHE'S extravaganzas more than any other kind of pieces of modern times, its differences both in merit and in essential features are so remarkable as to render any comparison very difficult. On the other hand, to have called 'The Palace of Truth' a comedy would certainly not have prepared the audience for the kind of piece they came to see; for, though it abounds with those clever exposures of the weaknesses and follies of human nature, which are the essential property of comedy, and is marked throughout by an overflowing humor, its story belongs essentially to the realm of fairy-land. There are certain premises not belonging to our every-day world, which the author is not afraid to call upon an audience of grown-up people in these prosaic times to accept; but these things once granted, all the rest follows without anything that can be said to shock the spectators' sense of reality; while the cleverness of the character-sketches, the happy ingenuity of the incidents, the abundance of situations which are at once a surprise and a perfectly natural consequence of the doings of the *dramatis personæ*, and of their relations with each other render this fairy comedy one of the most delightful, as it is decidedly one of the most original pieces ever produced upon the English stage. A notion of the story of 'The Palace of Truth,' for which Mr. GILBERT confesses himself in some degree indebted to a tale of Mme. DE GENLIS, may be partly epitomised by the author's own sketch of the argument. A King and Queen, their daughter and a young Prince to whom the daughter is betrothed, and a group of faithless courtiers are spending the Summer at one of the King's country houses. The King having reason to doubt the good faith of certain members of his Court, takes them to a neighboring fairy palace, which possesses the property of causing all who enter it to speak the simple truth on all occasions without being aware that they are doing so. As the King and Queen alone are in possession of the secret, the members of the Court express themselves to the King and to each other in the very plainest terms, believing all the while that they are conducting their conversation according to the strictest rules of Court etiquette. The second and third acts are occupied with the events that result from the fairy influences to which the King and his Court are subjected. *Prince Philamir*, the lover of *Zeolide*, avows with astounding frankness that wounded vanity at *Zeolide's* maidenly self-restraint more than affection had actuated him; while *Zeolide*, equally under the truth-compelling spell of the palace, throws off reserve and tells her love with a warmth and openness which only increases her humiliation; for the utmost concession that her lover will make is conveyed in the words:

'I dare to tell you that I like you much,
For you are amiable, refined and good.
Saving a little girlish diffidence,
I have no serious fault to find with you.'

In this way a courtier, who had perpetually boasted of his musical knowledge, is revealed as a musical impostor; another, at first an ardent lover and a knightly gentleman, turns out to be a fortune-hunter and a poltroon; an arrant coquette discloses her motives for intriguing, and exhibiting her finely-turned ankle with a *naïveté* quite fresh and delightful; a sort of *Apemantus* of the first act proves to be a sham Diogenes, whose surliness was assumed in the conviction that it would be deemed an amusing foil to the sycophancy of the courtiers; and, finally, the King himself, who had trusted to the possession of a crystal talisman, enabling the possessor to defy the spell, is betrayed by a designing companion of the Princess, named *Mirza*, who, for her own purposes, has abstracted the talisman and substituted a sham one. By this unlucky accident *King Phanor* is reduced to sad humiliations by the Queen, who locks him in his room, and questions him

'For full three hours about his wedded life.'

In fact no member of the court comes unscathed through this trying ordeal save the hypocritical *Mirza*, who, long believed to be a pattern of simplicity and goodness, is enabled so to sustain that character that she ensnares the fickle *Philamer* into making her a declaration of love. The dénouement is arrived at by the opportune discovery of the whereabouts of the talisman, which is restored to the King's hands in time to enable him to retreat dexterously from his damaging admissions; for, by an accident, the crystal upon which the charm of the palace depends is broken, though not until the artful *Mirza* has been compelled to reveal her true character. The discovery, upon this, that the Prince had good excuses for his heartless frankness, and that the course of events has turned his indifference into a true love and sense of the Princess's goodness, reunites the lovers and concludes the piece."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Figaro hears that the next manager of the Opera Comique in London will be Mr. G. FAWCETT ROWE, the very clever Australian actor who made such a hit with *Micawber*. This arrangement will interfere considerably with the rumored engagement of Mr. ROWE at the Princess'. Indeed, *Figaro* would not be surprised to see Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' drama, founded on "No Name," produced at the Opera Comique.... An extravaganza, with new music by M. HERVE, will be produced at the Gaiety at Christmas. Mr. TOOLE and Miss E. FARREN will then re-appear. ....The opening of the Lyceum Theatre with an opera-buffo company (limited) is announced, to be under the management of M. VERGER, whose dramatic and musical agency office in Paris has been broken up by the war. Signor BOTTESINI, the contra-basso player, will be the conductor, and his opera, "Ali Baba," is promised for the opening night....Mr. BOUCICAULT'S drama, called "Jezabel," will not be produced at the Holborn at once. In all probability Mr. HENRY NEVILLE will play the lead in the new drama. "Jezabel" is an adaptation of a French drama....The new piece written specially for Mr. and Mrs. ROUSBY, by Mr. DUBOURG, who, in conjunction with TOM TAYLOR, wrote the clever and successful pieces of "New Men and Old Acres" and "A Sister's Penance," will not be produced in Dublin at present, owing to the constant rehearsals of Shakespearean pieces which have been brought out during Mr. and Mrs. ROUSBY'S present visit. ....Liverpool Theatre Royal, one of the best and most comfortable, though of late under a cloud, has found a new manager, in the person of Mr. J. P. WESTON, who has had considerable managerial experience in Lancashire and Yorkshire. ....The operatic burlesque of Mr. GILBERT, underlined at the Opera Comique, is "Dulcamara" touched up....Miss BATEMAN has commenced an engagement at the Dublin Theatre Royal.

BILLIARDS.

A Strategic Tilt Between Garnier and Dion—The Former the Victor.

There was a fine attendance at CHRIS. O'CONNOR'S last evening, to witness a test of skill at the three-ball game between CYRILLE DION and M. GARNIER. The occasion was of exceeding interest, because of the match made at the same game between GARNIER and RUDOLPHE. This fact attracted the larger portion of those in attendance. Among the experts, however, it had been whispered that DION would play "points" on GARNIER, and there was a marked curiosity to see how the French artist would pass through the ordeal. Heretofore in playing him, CYRILLE had allowed the balls to roll in whatever direction they listed. Last night he designed to call upon his strategic powers for a purely defensive game. CYRILLE'S object in this was not so much to carry off the honors of the night as to ascertain of what powers in dire emergencies GARNIER is capable.

The game was 300 points, and opened auspiciously for GARNIER, who made a pretty run of 29 by nursing. Soon he made another run of 29, and then 23, giving him a lead of 50, which DION offset by a run of 54, noticeable for the admirable manner in which the player continued to keep the balls in the corner, without actually "crotching" them. Having thus brought himself about even with his opponent, DION now began his strategic moves, and so lengthened a contest which had promised to be remarkably brilliant and short. After a few innings, GARNIER comprehended that CYRILLE was studying to leave him blanks, and, in self-defense, he resorted to the same manœuvres. In consequence, the game lasted two hours and five minutes. Finally, GARNIER won by 31, his average being 3½—excellent for such a game, under such exceptional circumstances. The leading runs were: GARNIER—10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 23, 28, 29, 29. DION—11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 54. GARNIER'S usual fancy shots followed.

A DAY AT THE ASYLUMS.

Visit to the Benevolent Institutions at Washington Heights—Sanitary Condition of the Inmates—Providing Homes for Colored Orphans.

Yesterday a visit was made to the benevolent institutions on Washington Heights, including the Juvenile Asylum at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street, and the Colored Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Forty-third-street, for the purpose of inspecting these institutions. The first-named has 550 inmates, including officers and teachers, but, notwithstanding sickness has been prevalent during the Summer and Fall, they have very generally escaped. There has been but one death in the institution this year and that was caused by an accident. There are now six or eight children in the hospital suffering from pneumonia and kindred diseases, but the general health of the inmates is good. The drainage and sewerage of the place is scarcely better than that of the surrounding institutions, where typhoid fever and other maladies have prevailed, but it has a good elevation, and fresh breezes from every quarter, which help to maintain the general good health of the children. The waste of the house is carried off a short distance in a sewer, but it afterward empties into an open gutter, and finds its way into the Harlem River, not far off.

The Colored Orphan Asylum has 263 inmates, of whom 100 are girls. There are ten sick little ones in the hospital at present, who are suffering mostly from scrofulous diseases. The officers of the institution find that nearly all of the children sent to them are more or less sickly, and some of them so ill that they have to go to the hospital at once. A few have chills and fever, and complaint was made that that ailment was more prevalent than usual during the past Summer. The mortality, however, has been less than in former years. The children are admitted between the ages of two and ten years, and are sent to trades, occupations and situation, in the City and country as soon after twelve years as possible. Ample security is required that they will be well treated and cared for before they are sent out of the Home, and by frequent and regular correspondence the officers and managers are kept informed of their progress in life. There are far more applications for girls to fill situations in families than the institution can supply. The demand for boys is not so great, and it comes mainly from New-Jersey, where the farmers take very kindly to colored lads. We saw the indenture of one drawn up yesterday, and read an excellent recommendation from the farmer's clergyman, so that the lad is likely to have a good Christian home and proper care. The annual receipts are about $60,000, and the expenditures $58,000. Donations of money and clothing and other things suitable for the holidays would be very acceptable just now. The institution having been recently built, has perhaps more of the modern "improvements" than some of its neighbors, but its drainage is partly open to the objection made to others that the waste runs some distance above ground before it finds its level in the river.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum which has created such a flutter, and in some sense a very unnecessary alarm among the people of Washington Heights, and the parents of the children scattered throughout the State, is rapidly returning to its normal condition. The first reports, as usual, were greatly exaggerated, and even at the worst the precautions taken were such that the disease could not spread beyond the limits of the institution by any chance. The first case of typhoid fever was not generated there, but was brought by a pupil from Wayne County, and it developed itself soon after his arrival. Of course others took it from him, and the result is that altogether fifty-nine persons have been prostrated by it, six of whom have died. As soon as it appeared in a contagious form the patients were at once removed to the hospital adjoining Dr. PEET'S residence, on the hill, and some rods away from the Asylum proper. But this building was found insufficient, and a fine old mansion, situate on the adjoining property, owned by the Blind Asylum, was immediately rented as a hospital, and between Saturday and Monday it was fitted up as a hospital, and provided for the accommodation of forty-two patients. The condition of the sick ones may be inferred when it is said that there were but fourteen in that hospital yesterday, and all save three were pronounced light cases. Dr. LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN and Dr. HENRY O. ELY are unremitting in their attention to the sick, and under their care there are thirty-five in the convalescent hospital, which has been improvised in the dormitories of the asylum proper. Since the 29th of November six cases, very light in character, have appeared. There has been but one since the 6th inst., and that a lad, yesterday, who was sent to hospital. One of the six fatal cases occurred on Friday, and a post mortem examination was made yesterday, to ascertain the exact cause of death, and the condition of the body at the time. The excrement is analyzed daily, and bulletins are sent all over the State, to the friends of the sick ones, apprising them of their condition.

When the disease broke out there seemed to be a conspiracy of circumstances in and around the institution to aggravate it. The Summer had been unusually dry, and the cisterns were very low. The water main which connected with the old Croton aqueduct was out of repair, and the Croton Board were every day promising to have the new reservoir close by, put in order to supply all that neighborhood. But at the last moment a leakage was found in that, and a further delay was caused. It thus happened that for three weeks the Asylum had a short supply of pure water, and none wherewith to slush the water-closets, and though every one of them are trapped and do not permit offensive odors to return, yet the want of water caused a smell to emanate everywhere, and the result was an aggravation of the disease. As soon as it began to spread, Dr. PEET, the Principal of the institution, sent to their homes all the pupils whose parents he knew could take good care of them, and wrote to others, of whom he did not know so much, to send or come for them if they could, and in this way the 530 were reduced to 186, the number still remaining in the Asylum. There need scarcely be any further alarm about the institution. The open drain that was blamed for causing the contagion is soon to be put out of the way. The directors are having a sewer laid all the way along the slope of the hill into the Hudson River. The railroad track has made a great many little ponds along its course in this neighborhood, but most of them have culverts, so that the tide washes in and out at least twice a day. The Board of Health have ordered that the pond at the foot of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum grounds shall be filled up with new earth, which would involve an outlay of $20,000—an unnecessary expenditure it is thought by the Asylum people.

Caring for the Nation's Defenders and the Widows of the War.

The past week was a busy one for the pension-paying agents and United States officials in this City. Gen. LAWRENCE, in the basement of the Custom-house, whose duty it is to pay the pensions of widows of deceased soldiers, reports that during the past week he has paid out the following sums:

	Widows.	Amount.
Monday	289	$11,316
Tuesday	249	8,319
Wednesday	392	14,893
Thursday	226	10,840
Friday	198	9,643
Saturday	150	7,400

The officials having charge of the payment of wounded soldiers, report the following as the amount paid by them during the week:

	Soldiers.	Amount.
Monday	306	$9,938 44
Tuesday	262	6,289 47
Wednesday	203	6,297 70
Thursday	186	6,331 95
Friday	179	5,226 27
Saturday	150	4,563 27

Statistics of Plymouth Church.

The annual business meeting of Plymouth Church was held on Friday evening, ROBERT D. BENEDICT presiding. The clerk of the church, Mr. JOHN A. FOWLE, presented the report for the past year, which was as follows:

Admissions	173
Present membership	1,982
Baptisms	64
Deaths	11
Membership of Plymouth and Bethel schools	2,067
Collection of schools	$1,611
Collection for poor	1,500
Church collections	15,846
Pew rents	56,000
Total	$74,957

The net gain of church membership has been greater than in any year since 1858. The Music Committee reported a very favorable state of the music in choir and congregation. They have furnished for the year a valuable music library. The expenses of the quartet and organist for the year amounted to $6,000.

Reported Lease of a Great Railroad.

During the past three days prominent officers of the Pennsylvania, Camden and Amboy, and New-Jersey Railroad Companies have been engaged in a conference at Philadelphia, arranging, it is said, the terms of a lease of the two latter roads, with their adjuncts, to the Pennsylvania Company. Yesterday afternoon it was reported at Philadelphia that the terms had been fully arranged, and that the "united Companies" would lease their property to the Pennsylvania Company for a guaranteed dividend of ten per cent. on their capital stock. The property which is thus transferred is worth at least $40,000,000. The united Companies also lease other local roads, spreading over the southern part of New-Jersey, the total value of which is over $20,000,000 more. Although the rumor of an intended transaction of this kind has long been in circulation, there are those who believe—in the absence of an authorized statement from the officers—that the united Companies are negotiating for the lease of the Pennsylvania Road. Both corporations are among the richest, most enterprising, and prosperous in the United States, and a consolidation will make them the first of all the great companies.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

More than £35,000 has been collected for completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

In 1820, the Primitive Methodists of Great Britain numbered 7,888; they now number 133,336 members and ministers.

The Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Corinne, Utah, has seventy-two scholars, classified in three grades.

Bishop JACOBSON, an eminent divine among the Moravian Brotherhood, died at Bethlehem, Penn., on the 24th ult.

"Swivel Sermons" was the name a young minister of lazy habits gave to a package of sermons which he could preach to any text."

Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., has just become pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, New-York, at a salary of $6,000 and the free use of a parsonage.

The Lutheran Synod of Maryland, at its recent session in Emmettsburg, resolved to receive no student as a beneficiary who indulges in the use of tobacco.

Judge WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, of Anderson, S. C., was ordained a deacon on the 15th of October, and is in charge of the parish at Winnsboro', S. C.

The American Tract Society has issued 4,000 different publications, in 143 different languages. Every day the presses throw off 5,000 books and 50,000 tracts.

A preacher in Lexington, Ky., used the word "churchianity," and defined it to be "an out-word hull of a profession of religion without the inward kernel of piety."

A wealthy Bishop congratulated a poor priest upon the good air which he breathed in his parish. To which the latter replied: "Yes, my lord, the air would be good enough, if I could only live on it."

SAMANTANAN, the first Indian who has ever become a Catholic priest, was ordained to that office recently, at the village of Lorette, near Quebec. He takes the Christian name of VINCENT.

The Bishop of New-Jersey, on Sunday last, Dec. 4, instituted Rev. GEO. MORGAN HILLS into the Rectorship of St. Mary's Parish, Burlington, N. J., in the presence of a large congregation, including the rectors, teachers and pupils of St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College.

In the Fort Wayne Presbytery there are thirty-three feeble churches which have been grouped into ten pastoral charges, superintended by missionaries, who are responsible to the Presbytery alone. Their salaries are not to be less than $800 each.

The Tennessee Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South determined, at its recent session, to raise the standard of ministerial culture. Hereafter none will be licensed by that body who cannot read and write.

The New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society is now on the threshold of its fourth year. During the past three years it has distributed throughout the United States, 13,097 Bibles and Testaments, and 59,548 Prayer-books—giving a total of 72,645 volumes.

The *Liberal Christian* and the *Christian Register*, the two principal organs of the Unitarian denomination, are sustained through the payment of large amounts of money annually by a few wealthy and enterprising Unitarians. The deficit of one of them alone amounted last year to $30,000.

When the Bishop of Nebraska entered his field, five years ago, there were in Nebraska about 50,000 whites and 50,000 Indians. Now there are 150,000 white men alone in his jurisdiction. From seven clergymen and four churches, the number has increased to twenty-eight clergymen and twenty-five churches—four of these buildings being in Dakota.

The following appeared in the Providence *Journal*: "At a corner of the highway, about half a mile east of the 'Live Meeting-house,' in Foster, a new guide-board has just been placed upon a pole, with this novel inscription, printed in large and small letters: 'Zion's Hill, perfect church, 1¼ miles. Thank God that we are not like other men.' It was recently erected, between two days, and points toward the place of meeting of a new sect, which claim to be the only true Church." The Church referred to is known as the "Six Principle Baptists."

The women of Philadelphia are about forming a Christian Association among their own sex, to do a work for women similar to what the young men's association are doing among young men. There has been a great interest felt in the movement, and at a committee meeting, WM. BUCKNELL, Esq., pledged himself for $5,000 toward the purchase of a suitable building for a boarding-house. The establishment of a boarding-house where sales ladies and others who can only afford a moderate board, may have a comfortable home, will be one of the first efforts of the Association.

San Antonio, with 15,000 inhabitants, has five Roman Catholic churches, viz.: the Cathedral, an American, a French, a German and a Polish. The Presbyterians have one church, large, and if finished and kept in order would be a very handsome structure. The Lutherans have a church, the building plain but well finished. The Methodists have one church, small but otherwise very comfortable. The Episcopalians have a chapel in the second story of the parish school building. They have a building, which was commenced some twelve years ago, upon which they expended about $8,000, and upon which work was suspended with the war, and has never been recommenced.

The *Church Weekly* tells this little story: A certain Bishop—whose name will most likely suggest itself to many readers by the time they have finished the story, his action was so characteristic—making a visitation in a parish where a bed-ridden woman was to be confirmed, delayed going to see her until he found that he had not time to fulfill his original intention of visiting her bedside, and to catch a certain train which he could not afford to miss, a brilliant thought flashed into his mind. Calling the rector apart into a room, and hurriedly vesting himself "*in pontificalibus*," the Right Rev. Father went through with the office of confirmation, placing his hand on an imaginary head. Bidding the astonished priest to assure the afflicted woman that she had been confirmed, he rushed for the depot. There is but one Bishop in the whole American Church who could be guilty of such a piece of senseless ritualism.

The Orphans of the War.

An extensive fancy Fair will be held, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at the junction of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, in aid of the Union Home and School, commencing on the 15th inst. It will continue until the 25th inst., and is likely to be attended by a host of visitors, on account of the kind and thorough manner in which the institution has cared for the orphans and half-orphans of Union soldiers who were killed in the war. The fair movement has received the warm approbation of numerous prominent officers and ex-officers of the army and navy, including Gen. Grant, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, Rear-Admiral Boggs, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hooker, Gen. McDowell, and others.

Visitors at the Hotels.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hons. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; T. G. Southard, of Maine; O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Miles Beach, of Troy, and George Peabody Russell, of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Z. Pratt, of Prattsville, Henry Page, State Treasurer of Arkansas; Hon. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; William M. Bates, of Connecticut, and Col. A. K. Balon, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. D. Bowie, Jr., of Maryland, and S. S. Hargous, of Richmond, Va., are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. James Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, is at the Astor House.

Good Advice.

In all cases of small-pox, scarlet and other contagious fevers, BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS should be freely used—Laundry, Toilet and Medicinal. Depot No. 52 Barclay-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy. —*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

White Teeth.

ARNOLD & CONSTABLE and MACY sell Dr. Johnson's delicious Tooth-Powder; also all wholesale and retail druggists.

A Holiday Present.

POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of the block.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. — The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Goods Suitable for the Holidays, Swiss Carved Goods. THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

DIED.

COULTHARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, WALLACE, eldest son of John and Maria Coulthard, aged 2 years, 8 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 68 Patchen-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M.

GAMGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, inst., ANN, wife of George Gamgee, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 4th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GIBBS.—At her residence in this City, on the 10th inst., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. LAURA WOLCOTT GIBBS, widow of the late George Gibbs, of Sunswick, L. I., and daughter of Oliver Wolcott.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOULD.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, after a lingering illness, GEORGE GOULD, aged 58 years, 10 months, 8 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend.

GALLAGHER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 8, ADELAIDE EMMA, only child of Lawrence B. and Addie Gallagher, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Radcliffe, No. 170 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

GISBURNE.—On Friday, Dec. 9, CLAUDIUS J. GISBURNE, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., Typographical Union No. 6 and New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 183 9th-st., between North 1st and Ainslie sts., Williamsburg, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMONS: The members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at the Lodge-room, No. 161 8th-av., on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, C. J. GISBURNE. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to join with us.

By order of M. GRIEVES, W. M.
W. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MONTROSS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 9, HORACE, son of Juliette and Henry Montross, aged 22 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, at 1½, from the residence of his parents, No. 155 North 5th-st., Williamsburg. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Ulster and Long Island papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—On Dec. 10, SAMUEL P., infant son of Jacob M. and Fanny Patterson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 Norfolk-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RAILTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a brief illness, Mr. HENRY RAILTON, aged 53 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 200 West 14th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Brighton, England, papers please copy.

SENTIS.—At Harlem, on Friday, Dec. 9, HANNAH A. SENTIS, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 125th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 9, 1870, SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 81 Bedford-street, Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY J. THOMAS, widow of the late Thomas H. Thomas, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, W. H., B. H., S. W. and T. F. Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

WOOD.—Killed on Friday, Dec. 9, by being run over by a locomotive at Bridgeport, Conn., AUGUSTUS N., eldest son of Frederick Wood.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Bridgeport, on Monday, 12th, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering

AT VERY LOW PRICES

500 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—TO CLOSE AN account by 1st January, we offer direct to consumers, at prices to suit, remnant of an invoice, rare quality tobacco, to which we ask the attention of smokers. HEALD & MILLER, No. 176 Water-st.

GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS, NEW and beautiful patterns, and Moore's Cushioned Blotters for the holiday season. For sale at stationers and fancy goods stores.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and Silver-ware bought and sold by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW IS THE TIME
FOR
MERCHANTS, BANKS AND BANKERS
To order their
LEDGERS, CASH-BOOKS, JOURNALS,
DAY-BOOKS, CHECK-BOOKS,
LETTER-HEADINGS, BILL-HEADS,
FOR
THE YEAR 1871.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92 AND 94 GRAND-ST.,
Manufacture
EVERY NEEDFUL ARTICLE
OF
STATIONERY,
WHICH IS SOLD
AT MODERATE PRICES.
SOME OF THE LARGEST BANKS AND MERCHANTS OBTAIN THEIR SUPPLY OF US.

PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	$1 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	2 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	3 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	4 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	5 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	6 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	7 50
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	9 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	10 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	12 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	15 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	20 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS	25 00

PRANG'S CHROMOS FOR SALE IN ALL ART-STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

☞ Send for PRANG'S CHRISTMAS JOURNAL, containing price-list and illustrations. Mailed free, on receipt of postage-stamp, by

L. PRANG & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

ROBT. H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

For sale, the finest stock of English and American Books to be found in New-York.

Among them will be found THE ABBOTTSFORD WAVERLY, CHARLES KNIGHT'S SHAKESPEARE, DYCE'S BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, DICKENS' Works; also, THACKERAY, COOPER, BENTHAM, LEVER, and HUGH MILLER; ART JOURNAL complete; Mrs. JAMESON'S Works; BRITISH POETS in full tree Calf; BULWER'S Works, DE QUINCY, CARLYLE and the LONDON PUNCH.

All best editions and at the lowest prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

A FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER OF THE LARGEST CLASS.

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS AGO—IN 1830.

"One of the oldest and best religious newspapers in the country."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Approaches my ideal of a metropolitan religious newspaper."—*Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton.*

From the New-York Tribune.

Some young men in this City, wanting a temperance, anti-slavery and educational organ among the religious newspapers, started forty years ago THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. The only one of those young men now left is WILLIAM E. DODGE, who can doubtless scarcely recognize in the large and prosperous journal, which has lately passed under the entire control of HENRY M. FIELD, (its half owner and editor for sixteen years past,) the bantling of his youth. THE EVANGELIST is doing better than ever since the union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, and deserves to do better.

From the New-York Times.

The well-known religious journal, THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST, has passed entirely into the hands of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, who has been for many years its senior editor, and is now its sole editor and proprietor. His late partner, Rev. Mr. Craighead, is with his family in Europe. THE EVANGELIST is one of the oldest papers in the City, being, in fact, one of the land-marks of the New-York Press. It has gained largely by the union of the Presbyterian Church, which in wealth, intelligence, and general influence is not second to any religious denomination in the country.

From the Independent.

The publisher of *The Independent* extends his fraternal and Christian salutation to the publisher of THE EVANGELIST—Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D.—who has recently become sole proprietor as well as editor-in-chief of that excellent and popular religious weekly. We know that under the sole control and management of Dr. Field THE EVANGELIST will take a fresh start, and richly deserve increasing patronage. It is now altogether the best and ablest weekly in the interest of the Presbyterian Church, and its readers should be increased by tens of thousands. We wish Dr. Field abundant success and prosperity in his good Christian work; and we believe a great multitude will join us, heartily saying Amen!

TERMS—$3 a year in advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.
HENRY M. FIELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery. Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, Branch.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN CLEANING Kid Gloves, equal to new, at ten cents per pair. H. VILLARET, No. 105 East 30th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the MORNING; in the EVENING advent sermon on *The Preparation for Death*. Strangers are cordially invited.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, will be delivered by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Subject—*The Resurrection of Man; What it is, When it Takes Place, and How it is Effected.*

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York will be held in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner 7th-av. and 39th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. R. LUNDY, D. D., will read an essay on *Bible Teaching in the Sunday-school*. Subject for discussion—*Authority in the Sunday-school—How may it Best be Maintained?* All are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also, at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, both at 3½ P. M.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, FOR SEAMEN.—Rev. W. T. SABINE is expected to preach in this Church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This Church lies at the foot of Pike-st., two blocks above Catharine-st., East River. Come and see the good work being done among seamen.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Protestant Church, near 5th-st., Williamsburg, preaches SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock; morning subject, being the third of a series on Revivals—theme: *The Glory of the Crucifixion*; evening, third in the course for young people—theme: *U. S. G., P. F. and S.* All are welcome; seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR young men at the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will deliver the sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Seats are all free. Hour of service, 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL (D. V.) preach the anniversary sermon before The Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL deliver an address to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. All are invited to this service. Bible Class every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.; W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the new chapel every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited. Donations of dolls, toys, &c., for Christmas, will be gratefully received.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS; MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock; subject for the EVENING—*The Bible in the Schools.*

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of the Devil.*

UNITY CHAPEL.—FOURTH UNITArian Society, 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age*. Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Go early.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., at 7 o'clock SUNDAY EVENING.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES preaches a sermon particularly *To Men of the World*. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE free Church of St. Matthias, No. 210 West 42d-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at 7½. Sermon Dec. 11 by Rev. JOSHUA WEAVER.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. W. R. EASTMAN will preach in this church, on next SABBATH, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gospel of Character.*

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., at 10½.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PAStor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach a discourse SUNDAY MORNING to young people. Subject: *Self Reliance*, as illustrated by the eagle's nest. Services in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, preceded by a singing lesson, beginning at 7½. Day-school from 9 to 3. Best time to visit the Mission is from 11 to 1 o'clock, as these hours also include singing, eating and playing. Not open to visitors on Saturdays. Seven hundred hearts are longing for Christmas; are there not 700 friends who will each send $1 to make them and their little brothers and sisters glad?

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 7TH-AV.—SUNDAY, Dec. 11, a reunion of all former members—Bethesda and Mount Olivet—in appropriate services, morning and evening, is cordially invited. The new church edifice will be ready for dedication and occupancy on next Lord's Day. Let there be a general gathering to the memorial festivities during the intervening week. See other advertisement.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

Grand Musical Concert will be given at this Church on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. E. G. JARDINE, Esq., of Messrs. JARDINE & SON'S, will preside at the organ, and will be assisted by some of the best musical talent in the City. Admission, 50 cents each.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH has been invited to deliver a course of sermons to the young. Three sermons will be delivered on successive Sunday mornings, commencing SUNDAY, Dec. 12. Subject for this Sunday—*Practical Scepticism*. Services in the EVENING, as usual. The public are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and an experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are all free; strangers and others are invited.

REV. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., WILL deliver a discourse on the *Religious Prospects of the World*, giving the results of personal observations and inquiry during his recent journey around the world, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission, will be held SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, West 40th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and others will take part in the services.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Calvary Baptist Church, in 23d-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Rev. D. M. REEVES, of Tarrytown, and Rev. A. G. LAWSON, of Brooklyn, will address the meeting.

USELESS RELIGION.—THE NEXT lecture on inspired questions will be delivered at Polytechnic Hall, Livingston-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER. *And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say.* Services in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector.—Three services SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. At second service, 3½ o'clock, the Rector will preach on the *Training of Baptized Children*. Rev. Mr. QUENNELL will preach in the EVENING.

AT THE SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 11, the Pastor, Rev. J. L. DANNER, will, by request, repeat the sermon preached the morning of Dec. 4. Subject—*The Crucifixion and its Witnesses*. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Preaching in the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

THE PRAYING BAND, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will be at Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Grand-st., New-York City, on SUNDAY, the 11th inst. Services at 10½, 2 and 6 o'clock. Seats free and a cordial welcome. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 11, by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. TRUE at 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MISSION, corner of Water and Dover sts.—Rev. E. N. HARRIS, for many years chaplain among seamen in St. John, New-Brunswick, N. S., will preach in the Water-street Mission, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school exercises commence at 2 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the evening at 7½. All are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The General Judgment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Good Samaritan*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*God Intended this Country for Protestants.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. and at the close of the evening sermon.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABbath services will be held next SABBATH in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Gospel on the Book of Job.* Seats free, and all persons cordially invited.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on *Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

THE SECOND IN THE COURSE OF Sermons to the Young will be delivered in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH H. CARROLL, Pastor of the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn.

REV. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. I. I. HAYES, THE ARCTIC EXplorer, and MATTHEW HALE SMITH, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. FANNIE CROSBEY will recite a poem.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av, SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Universalism in its Relations to Life.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. E. L. JANES will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. L. S. WEED in the evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MORNING 10½, and by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE PAPAL ANTICHRIST.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Prophecies Concerning the Romish Beast and its Speedy Destruction.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES, at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—The sixth lecture in this course to young people, will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, OF THE Ascension Church, will deliver the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,283 Broadway, near 34th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. M. PARKMAN. EVENING by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY. Services at 7 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

AT THE OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Mr. MCKINNEY, of Spurgeon's Metropolitan College, London, England, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING —*The Unpardonable Sin.* Seats free.

REV. D. D. SAHLER WILL PREACH in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the HOME CHAPEL, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. F. BROWN WILL PREACH AT the Second-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 and 6.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 274 6th-av.

LOOKING FOR LODGINGS.

Shelter-Seekers and Their Experiences—Trials of a Modest Family—Comfort Through Much Tribulation.

The shelter-seeking portrayed in this article is not that of an umbrella, stage, or other resort for protection from the weather, nor the Far West for defaulters, nor the delights of peace for war-worn Frenchmen. It is but the unromantic but sufficiently familiar business of looking for board and lodging. Simple as it looks, our comfort and happiness so largely depend on the surroundings of our home, that a choice cannot be lightly made, without risk of jeopardizing the attainment of our wishes, nor is such choice by any means easy.

THE CLASSES OF SHELTER-SEEKERS.

Shelter-seekers of the middling prosperous classes may be divided into bachelors and spinsters, brides and the grooms belonging to them, and heads of households. The first section of the first class are easier satisfied as a rule. Partially living out of doors, probably employed during the day, dining at restaurants, and spending their evening leisure abroad, their wants may be satisfied by a place to sleep in and keep their clothes. The spins receive more domestic comforts, and their parents and guardians, or themselves, if of the age of discretion, self-supporting and independent as many are, have to be careful as to where their habitation is, and the nature and disposition of those among whom they must reside, and enjoy the shadow of a home which cruel fate has denied them with their own folks. The second class in their new-fledged, soaring from their maiden state, probably prefer going into housekeeping to boarding out, at any rate till they find household cares too troublesome. They want a cottage, (with the love thrown in, of course,) or such substitute as can be found in a fraction of a mansion, whether furnished or unfurnished, that they may bill and coo, rulers of all they survey. From the early bud of their inexperience, they possibly blossom into the third or *paterfamilias* stage, with possible necessary adjuncts in the shape of nurses to take care of their offspring from the parent stock.

SETTING OUT.

Here is where the trouble begins. Housekeeping gets burdensome, cooks and parlor-maids are voted a weariness and a bore, and the husband suggests to his wife that they had better save trouble by looking out for board. They determine it must be wise with wise people in nice rooms with all modern conveniences, not too far from the lines of travel to where "father's" daily avocations take him, up-town, or on Long Island, or in Jersey, for comparative cheapness; for are there not young ones now to provide for and lay by the dollars that erst went freely for dress and amusements, but now, by even the most liberal-minded young wife, are now looked askant at, and little sacrifices made for the behoof of the loved ones? So they study in the daily papers and carefully select a few that seem to meet with their every requirement, and when *paterfamilias* has been dispatched down town with a kiss and a comforter round his neck, which he carefully takes off as he turns the corner that hides him from his anxious little-helpmeet's gaze—this little body always herself like a butterfly, and proceeds to make her calls. She soon finds how skillful some folks are with their poultry-breeding, their geese are all swans, nothing quite comes up to her ideal of what she is sure her Edwin would like, and Angelina has to confess as much, as she meets him on his return.

A SECOND MOVE.

She tries again, and is equally unsuccessful. They now resolve to advertise themselves, and do so. Next day piles of letters arrive, many ill-spelt, on half sheets of paper, &c. These are at once condemned as clearly evidencing a want of taste and refinement that would surely militate against any happy permanent arrangement. To sift the others requires more time. They can't go everywhere at once, that's evident; but all their correspondents seem to expect it. Further, on closer examination, they find at least half wholly ignore part of their very clearly-worded advertisement, and rooms are offered in most inaccessible places, with a calm idiotcy that strikes the musing couple with wild amazement. A few mention terms; but vaguely hint that they are sure to satisfy, if called on. Others give certain reasons partaking of the nature of warnings, by which a hint of the likely rents of a residence are to be discerned. One gentleman writes in a plain-spoken, not to say rollicking style, that if Mr. Paterfamilias is not given to putting on style, he is sure to be comfortable. "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse,*" and this looks as if some suspicion faintly existed in the mind of the advertisement-answerer that his own "style" was sufficiently crude and repulsive to shock visitors with his "first appearance." Angelina goes out again, with little more chance of success. She finds it hard to get a definite answer to her questions as to terms, and what can or can not be expected for such terms. The ladies—and most people who afford board, or, at any rate manage the business, are ladies—are singularly averse to particularization, and too often, after agreeing on terms and so forth, the boarders find an endless remission of little odd change, under the name of extras, that could hardly have been foreseen, and come with the form of an unpleasant surprise—items, too, that hardly seem legitimate additions to the fair sum total originally demanded for the accommodation bargained for, such as for coal, gas, matches, soap and the like—minor, but irritating little flaws to the perfect bliss hoped for, while the fare grows more meagre and indifferently served.

TRIAL OF A HOTEL.

The little family at last close with the least ineligible of one of their respondents, but are not quite pleased with the result of their adventure, and finally fancy they had better go to a hotel, where they may know definitely what they have to pay and what to expect. Well, the hotels likewise fall short of that perfect standard their souls yearn for. Dress is *de règle*, négligée under any circumstances out of the question; the baby is teething, and annoys other guests, while there is a difficulty about the prompt supply of milk and other infant indispensables. The bells fail to summon attendance as rapidly as is desirable, while the nurse requires more attention than her mistress, and sets half the place by the ears with her vagaries. This goes on till both Edwin and Angelina agree that it is even more annoying than their old quarters with Mrs. Near-the-Wind, and they look round again.

COMFORT AT LAST.

This time, an experienced matron tells Angelina not to trouble herself, but invite answers to be addressed to her care, and she will look for something pleasanter. This she loyally does; wife of a prominent citizen, an anxiety to get hold of such good lodgers as her reference guarantees, seizes on the minds of the better class of board-providers; terms are squarely settled, and the young couple have at last the happiness of moving into really comfortable quarters, with nice society, and everything else as near the not ambitious pursuit of their aspirations as can be expected in this world. Here, or similarly situated till Edwin gets eminent, and can build or buy houses like the millionaires aforesaid, let us hope they will live and thrive, and be as happy as their circumstances will let them.

An Attempt to Break Jail in Nevada—The Result—One Person Killed and Four Wounded.

From the Territorial Enterprise, Dec. 2.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a desperate attack upon the guard was made by a portion of the prisoners. The cooks had been aroused and the prisoners let out into a large hall to await the call to breakfast, when they made a rush upon the guards. But five of them had succeeded in getting out of the hall before the iron doors were closed and fastened, when the fight began. Those that were out, armed with a knife, a bar of iron and a piece of lead pipe, attacked the guards and attempted to disarm them. DIGMAN, who was stationed at the door, was seized by the whiskers by one of them, when he drew his Derringer and shot him through the abdomen. MCCLURE, the ring-leader, formerly prison guard at San Quentin, and sentenced from Lander County, after being shot twice through the body, while attempting to wrench a pistol from one of the guards, was shot through the head by BOWEN and killed. After the fight there were two found mortally wounded, one shot through the chest and dangerously wounded, and one killed. The other escaped through the door, and was afterward found in the cellar. WHIPPLE, Captain of the guard, DIGMAN, LOWE, JIM MILLER and BOWEN are severely but not seriously wounded. The affair created much excitement, not only about the State Prison, but also in Carson City. We are informed that, owing to the small number of guards allowed, no work has been done by the prisoners for a month past. There are, we believe, sixty-six prisoners, and but eight guards, all told, but a portion of whom, it is presumed, can be on duty at one time. Judging from present indications, there will be about 100 prisoners in the institution before the end of another month, when it will be necessary to strengthen the guard, or in some other way provide for the safe keeping of the many desperate characters there cooped up. The names of the wounded prisoners we have been unable to learn.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, who were in the organization prior to the entrance of James Fisk, Jr., as Colonel, have seen the full extent of their folly, and, like Frankenstein, are affrighted by the monster they have created for themselves. An effort is now on foot to secure the withdrawal of the Prince of Erie from the command of the regiment, which will, in time, prove successful. Having had in our possession for some time the story of the exact manner in which Mr. Fisk obtained his Colonelcy, we consider the present a proper time to relate the facts, as they are not only true but interesting, as an evidence of the plots and counterplots that are occurring in the National Guard. When Col. John H. Wilcox resigned the command of the Ninth Regiment last Spring, the favorite candidate for the position was Lieut.-Col. Braine, an experienced officer and courteous gentleman. But there happened to be a man named Stevens among the members of the regiment, and being an employe of the Erie Railroad Company, naturally desired to curry favor with Fisk, his manager. This man laid his plans accordingly, and by means of glittering promises, succeeded in effecting his object. He approached certain officers and arranged a private caucus at an up-town saloon, the meeting being attended by Capts. Rior, Blaney and Miller, Adjt. Allien, Lieuts. Montgomery and Theriott, Privates Van Wagner and Stevens, and also Capt Cadwell, with one or two others. The subject of electing Fisk was then fully discussed, but Capt. Cadwell and the Adjutant opposed the movement—Allien because he was desirous of keeping his position, but Cadwell did so on moral grounds. He expressed a bitter contempt for the proposed candidate who, he said, was no gentleman, and would disgrace the regiment. The adherents of Fisk found that they had failed, but it was not given up, despite this drawback. Stevens believed that he had the thing sure and asked Fisk how he would like to be Colonel of the Ninth, a proposition that so pleased the Prince that his employe's interest seemed to be decidedly improved. An election was held in due time, when Fisk was defeated by Braine, in a ballot of fourteen to ten, a result that astonished and bewildered the Erie manager, accustomed to have all his pipes flow readily at his command. The ten officers who voted for Fisk were, however, invited down to the Erie offices, and treated to a champagne supper, originally intended for the entire Board. But the scheme was not abandoned, for another caucus was held the next day in Adjt. Allien's office, when baits of positions in the Erie Railway were held out as lures to those possessing power in the premises. A compromise was made, and the officers consenting to the scheme were taken to Fisk's office, where it was arranged that Col. Braine should resign in favor of Fisk, and receive a salary of $2,500 per annum for his services in teaching Col. Fisk his duties, at the same time holding a position on the Erie Railway. Major Hitchcock was to retain his position and have a sinecure on the Paterson Railroad worth $2,500 per year. Lieut.-Col. Seward was to retire in favor of Braine and accept a position on Gen. Varian's staff, and nearly every one of the officers were led to believe that positions on the Erie Railroad would be ready for the picking. Of course the election of Col. Fisk was an easy matter after this, and so he assumed command, glad enough to doff his Admiral's uniform for that of a commissioned officer of the State of New-York. The different freight and passenger agents connected with the Erie, even at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cincinnati and Chicago, were compelled to add to Fisk's newly-acquired glory by becoming honorary members of the regiment, paying the sum of $52 each for the honor. Judge Barnard and Oakey Hall, Wm. M. Tweed and many others also handed in their checks for "honorary" positions in the Erie Guard. Every employe who could possibly be squeezed out of honorary dues was called upon by Dr. Pollard, who generally succeeded in his efforts. Pollard, it is understood, is not a physician at all, but was simply nick-named "Doctor." Yet he is the present surgeon of the Ninth, and would be looked to for aid in time of emergency. The fêtes and balls gotten up by the regiment under Fisk's auspices have not proved successful, and as the new members who have flocked in are not desirable acquisitions, being in nearly every instance men of no character, the sense of dissatisfaction is daily growing stronger than ever. The officers and old men see their mistake and find themselves lampooned in every direction. The fact that Company K is composed exclusively of Erie employes, who were compelled to join the regiment on pain of dismissal from Erie, does not help the command in any way, and is in reality a drag. The action of Company I in electing Lieut. Macdonald, who claimed protection from the British Government at the time of the draft, in preference to Mr. Hussey, who served honorably in the late war for four years, has also created trouble in the ranks. We have not space for any more facts, but may refer to the subject again. One thing seems to be very certain, Fisk rule in the Ninth Regiment will not last forever.

The following First Division officers have been commissioned by the Governor during the month of November: First Brigade—John T. Denny, Engineer, vice Ketchum, resigned; Samuel W. Bridgham, Jr., Ordnance Officer, vice Denny, promoted. First Infantry—G. T. Newell, Jr., Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, vice Todd, retired; Louis Friebertshauser, Second Lieutenant, vice Oswald, promoted; Herman G. Schambach, Captain, vice Barthman, transferred. Sixth Infantry—Isaac Schweizer, Second Lieutenant, vice Adler, resigned; Leopold Bernstein, First Lieutenant, vice Rapp, resigned. Seventh Infantry—William F. Taylor, First Lieutenant, vice De Lamater, resigned. Eighth Infantry—Chas. A. Kinnier, Second Lieutenant, vice Butler, resigned; A. Judson Decker, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, original. Ninth Infantry—Dow S. Kittle, Captain, vice Sheffelin, transferred; John C. C. Tallman, Second Lieutenant, vice Kittle, promoted; Edward Oppenheimer, First Lieutenant, vice Kittle, promoted. Eleventh Infantry—W. R. Obermann, Major, vice Boeckel, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Wm. H. Schwalbe, Second Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted; Colin Gourley, Second Lieutenant, vice McCuen, resigned. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Valentine Steitz, First Lieutenant, vice Hadley, resigned; Valentine Steitz, Captain, vice Marrer, resigned; Frederick Gebhard, Second Lieutenant, vice Steitz, promoted; John Guthweiler, First Lieutenant, vice Bissinger, resigned; Anton Roll, Second Lieutenant, vice Guthweiler, promoted. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Daniel R. Liddy, Captain, vice O'Rourke, commission vacated; Joseph Allen, Second Lieutenant, vice Collins, promoted. Seventy-ninth Infantry—William McMaster, First Lieutenant, vice Croall, promoted; Thomas D. Hughes, Second Lieutenant, vice McMaster, promoted; William Lindsay, Adjutant, vice Gair, retired; George Mitchell, Quartermaster, reappointed; Stephen Merritt, Jr., Chaplain, reappointed.

As is usual with the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, the annual roll of members of that command who are distinguished for long and faithful service, has just been published. The list comprises forty-five names, the first sixteen being as follows: Capt. Geo. Wm. Smith, 1835; Sergeant Standard-bearer Peter D. Braisted, Jr., 1845; Corp. William T. Peterson, 1846; Private Ebenezer J. Hyde, 1846; Lieut.-Col. George T Haws, 1851; Hospital Steward William B. Freeman, 1851; First Lieut. Charles Walker, 1854; Commissary-Sergt. Louis B. Rader, 1854; Quartermaster Robert M. Weed, 1855; First Lieut. Gulian V. Quilliard, 1855; Capt. Stephen O. Ryder, 1855; Sergt.-Major Charles H Covell, 1853; Capt. Charles S. Van Norden, 1855; First Lieut. Joseph Dore, 1855; Private John Barrett, 1856; Col Emmons Clark, 1857.

The Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and offenses in the Sixth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Schieffelin, President, convened at the armory of the regiment on the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

On Thursday last the Court-martial for the trial of officers in the Second Brigade assembled at the Sixth Regiment Armory, when, finding no business, the Court organized and adjourned subject to the call of the Judge-Advocate-General.

The cavalry brigade has been disbanded at last, a measure that has been sorely needed, as there is no need for such a body, a single good regiment if mounted being all that could possibly be required. The disbandment is announced from General Head-quarters in Orders No. 28, as follows:

In further compliance with the provisions of the Military Code, requiring a reduction of the force of the National Guard, it is ordered: That the First Brigade Cavalry be disbanded, and the Brigadier-General commanding the same, and his staff officers, be rendered supernumerary, and that the several regiments and separate troops composing the said brigade be disposed of as follows, namely: The First Regiment will be transferred to the First Brigade, the Third Regiment will be transferred to the Second Brigade, the separate troop Washington Grey Cavalry will be transferred to the Third Brigade, and the separate troop (Cavalry, Capt. Karl Kleim, will report direct to head-quarters of the First Division. Troops E and I of the First Regiment Cavalry will be consolidated, and designated as Troop E, with the following-named officers: First Lieutenant Christian Hochmeister; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Heimbach; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Kohen. Troops C and D of the Third Regiment Cavalry will be consolidated, and designated as Troop D, with the following-named officers: First Lieutenant, William Burckhard; Second Lieutenant, George M. Hoffman. All officers of the troops above specified, not named herein, will be rendered supernumerary.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division, has announced the following additional details: The commanding officers of all organizations transferred will report at once in person to the commanding officers of the organizations to which they are transferred. The several brigade commanders will, upon the completion of the transfers and consolidations ordered, make report thereof, in writing, to Division Head-quarters. The assignment of the riding-school (Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue) for evening drills by the different troops, as made by General Orders No. 9, current series, from Head-quarters First Brigade Cavalry, is continued until further orders, at the option of the commandants of the respective brigades.

The following resignation of officers in the First Division have been accepted:

Capt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Eighth Regiment; Second Lieut. Frederick Rieke, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Quartermaster Daniel Strain, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Engineer Edgar Ketchum, Jr.; First Lieut. Charles H. De Lamater, Seventh Regiment; Capt. John Kirwan, First Regiment; Ordnance Officer John J. Donaldson; First Lieut. Henry Engle, Fifth Regiment; Capt. John M. Schmidt, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. H. E. Zoebisch, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. Edward H. Cunningham, Twenty-second Regiment; First Lieut. J. J. McGeer, First Regiment; Second Lieut. G. W. Rader, Fifth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. John Guth, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Capt. Reinhart Bohm, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Louis Kappes, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Philip Meid, Third Cavalry; Commissary John William Funk, Fifth Regiment; Second Lieut. George Schneider, Third Cavalry; Capt. George E. Helm, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Chaplain J. N. McLeod, Eighty-fourth Regiment; First Lieut. John Alfred Theriott, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Johannes Weiderhold, Fifty-fifth Regiment.

Affairs in the Seventh Regiment are assuming a more healthy tone, and we are glad to record the fact. The recent trouble has had one good effect, as it has shown National Guard officers that the members in the ranks can make their influence felt when necessity arrives, despite the efforts of commissioned officers to check discussion. The officers of the Seventh saw fit, a few months ago, to issue a manifesto to the rank and file forbidding their having any communication with the Press, the intention evidently being to prevent certain schemes gaining an undesired publicity. The impertinence of the Board in also attempting to dictate to the newspapers also failed in its intent, as a stricter watch has been kept upon the Seventh since the date of that ill-advised circular. It is to be hoped that militia officers will hereafter be more careful, and refrain from any act that may tend to excite the members, for the enlisted men are in reality responsible for the reputation of the regiment, and not the officers, for they make and unmake officers almost at will. A gentleman accepting a commission from his comrades, as in reality he does in the National Guard, should be willing to conform to their wishes whenever duty and courtesy render it possible.

Scarcely has the Seventh Regiment tempest subsided, than we find the elements of a new trouble in the Fifth Regiment, growing out of the extraordinary action of Gen. Bendix in opening a school of instruction for his individual benefit. The circular, however, tells its own story:

CIRCULAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Oct 17, 1870.

By request of several officers of this regiment, I will form a private class of such officers and non-commissioned officers, of this regiment only, as desire instruction in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 1, prox., at 8½ o'clock P. M., and every Tuesday following. Lessons to last at least two hours. Price of instruction, $10 per quarter, in advance. Twelve lessons constitute one quarter. Every officer and non-commissioned officer desiring to be perfect in his duties is invited to join; but I would advise none to join the class unless they are determined to attend every lesson, as it is the intention of the instructor to advance the class as rapidly as possible, and therefore cannot be kept back by those who have lost a lesson. Officers and non-commissioned officers wishing to join will inform me by letter at No. 404 First-avenue, or apply personally at the armory every Friday evening during this month. Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. BENDIX, Instructor.

Why a Colonel should charge an exorbitant fee for instruction it is his duty as an officer to impart gratuitously, we are unable to say, but it is another sign of the decay of our City militia under the baleful influences of the Ring that has blighted every department it has been permitted to touch.

It is an interesting fact that the Drum-Majors of the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments graduated from the famous Fifth New-York Volunteers, better known as "Duryee's Zouaves." The little fellows who so manfully trudged down Broadway in May, 1861, at the head of the "Red Devils," are now successfully wielding the baton over a drum corps of their own. The Drum-Major of the Eighth Regiment also comes from the Zouaves, having served with the Second Regiment, under Col. GOUV. CARR.

The officers and members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, at their last meeting, passed a vote of thanks to the TIMES for its efforts to secure an early completion of the new armory. This command is one of the most deserving in the division, and it is shameful to notice the continued and studied neglect on the part of our civic authorities, the reason being, no doubt, that the officers are not active political partisans.

Immigration Statistics.

The number of alien passengers arriving at this port during the last week was 2,281. On Friday, the *Silesia* arrived, bringing as passengers between thirty and forty young girls from Sweden. They were accompanied by two families and four young men, and their destination was a manufacturing town in Michigan, where, it was stated, the young girls were to be employed as servants. Their passages were paid through to their new homes, and after being comfortably cared for at the depot until last evening, they commenced their journey westward by the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The following are the arrivals for the week:

Dec. 4..Steamer Holland, Liverpool	24
Dec. 4..Steamer Cleopatra, Havana	2
Dec. 4..Ship Sir Robert Peel, London	17
Dec. 5..Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool	67
Dec. 5..Steamer Agamemnon, Buenos Ayres	17
Dec. 6..Steamer Dorian, Genoa	33
Dec. 6..Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool	22
Dec. 6..Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool	297
Dec. 6..Steamer Italy, Liverpool	309
Dec. 6..Steamer India, Glasgow	256
Dec. 7..Steamer City of Merida, Vera Cruz	11
Dec. 7..Steamer Columbia, Havana	18
Dec. 7..Schooner Eveline, Barbados	1
Dec. 8..Steamer Silesia, Hamburg	505
Dec. 8..Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool	386
Dec. 9..Steamer Wyoming, Liverpool	16
Dec.10..Ship Rhine, London	53
Total	2,381

Custom-House Affairs.

The recent removals of Inspectors from the Custom-house were as follows: George Young, A. E. Steele, Edward L. Taylor and Daniel Kilgour, of New-York; E. B. Livingston, E. H. Johnston, John Lee and L. G. Bennett, from Brooklyn. It is stated that among the appointments made a short time ago was that of a man who had been dismissed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for "irregularity," and that his predecessor is a man who has served with credit in the Navy Department, and whose father lost his life at Gettysburg.

The seizure of smuggled goods, reported in the TIMES yesterday, turns out to be of comparatively little importance. The value is far less than that stated, and the passing of trunks of this description is by no means of frequent occurrence. There are at the seizure bureau large numbers of double-bottom trunks which have been brought over by immigrants, and the contents of which are now awaiting adjudication. The officers at Castle Garden are always on the alert for cases of this description, and it is almost impossible for any double-bottomed or even double-topped trunks to be passed.

Forced Return of a Prodigal Son.

Tuesday evening last Detective GARRETT WALLING, of the Central Office, arrived in this City by the Inman steam-ship, having in custody CHARLES FOSTER, the young man who some time ago stole a considerable sum of money from his father, a merchant at Utica, N. Y., and decamped with it. He sailed for Europe on the steamer *Italy*, and on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool he was arrested by Inspector CARLISLE, on a telegram from Superintendent KELSO. Young FOSTER resisted, and drew a pistol on the Inspector, but he was speedily overpowered and locked up. The Inspector declined to press the charge of assault, and gave him up to Detective WALLING when he arrived. The prisoner has been taken back to Utica, and given up to the proper authorities.

Resignation of Police Captain Mills.

The commandant of the Broadway Squad of Police, Capt. NATHANIEL R. MILLS, yesterday tendered his resignation to the Board of Police for the purpose of leaving him free to accept the appointment by the Commissioners of Public Works of the position of Superintendent of the Police of the Central and other parks in the City, with a salary of $3,000 per annum. Capt. MILLS has for over twelve years been a Captain of Police, and is well qualified for the position to which he has been chosen. Sergt. SCHOFIELD, of the Broadway Squad, also resigned to take a place under the new Superintendent. The Board of Police transferred Sergt. TUCK from the Tenth Precinct to the Broadway Squad and Sergt. ALLEN from the Twenty-seventh to the Tenth Precinct.

A New Swindle.

For several weeks past Superintendent KELSO has received letters in regard to a new swindle. It was maintained that a young man was in the practice of calling on parties who had packages for either of the leading express companies, receipt for the same, and walk off with the package. Not until the owners went to the offices of the companies and made complaint did they learn they had been swindled. Yesterday the offending person went into a store on Church-street that he had once before visited, and was accordingly given into the custody of Officer MONELL, of the Fifth Precinct, and was locked up. He gave the name of JAMES ADAMS, and said he lived at No. 17 Essex-street. He will be taken before Justice DOWLING, this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Booth *vs.* Bronson; motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

Henrietta Morris *vs.* Isaac Morris; motion to set aside writ denied, but the amount of bail reduced to $500.

Hay *vs.* Bramhall; motion granted so far as to restrain the sale of stock until the further order of the Court.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank *vs.* Finigan; motion denied, with leave to renew on proof that the cause can be tried in one hour.

Aguellet *vs.* Suisheimer; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

By Judge Monell.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Allen *vs.* Kildare; Moran *vs.* Swegan; Shoemale *vs.* Metropolitan Savings Bank; Milford *vs.* Bradhurst; Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Saulter; Lester *vs.* Galpen, (two cases;) Gray *vs.* Fisk; Read *vs.* Walters; Lowry *vs.* Webb; Aarons *vs.* Smith; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

By Judge Loew.

Roland *vs.* Haley; motion granted without costs.

Merchant *vs.* Horgan; motion to open default granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Schermerhorn *vs.* Wood; motion granted and reference ordered to Moses B. Macky.

Zlig *vs.* Taylor; motion denied, with costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 11.—*John Kimball, Administrator vs. John B. Goodrich.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This is an action against the former Collector of Boston to recover back the sum of $15,651 80, alleged to have been illegally exacted as duties on certain bales of wool imported from Cape Town in June, 1861. The wool was bought by the importers of that place for little more than twenty cents per pound, and was invoiced and entered at the purchase price. The act in force at the time of the importation exempted from duty unmanufactured sheep's wool, of the value of twenty cents or less at the port of exportation. The wool was bought some months before shipment, and at the date of exportation had declined in value at Cape Town to less than twenty cents, but the appraisers declined to make any appraisement at less than the invoice price, claiming that they had no authority to do so. At the Collector's request, however, they made an unofficial statement to him that the wool, at prices then current at the place of exportation, would be free of duty. In the Court below, the decision was that so far as the collection of duties on the wool was concerned, its value could not be considered less than its invoice price, and the judgment was for the defendant. The plaintiff in error insists that it was clearly the intention of Congress that in determining whether the wool was free or dutiable, the actual value of the article at the port and period of exportation should govern, without reference to the purchase or invoice price; and it is claimed that was the practice of the Department at the time of this importation, according to a decision of the Secretary. The Government insists that the proviso of the act of 1857 controls. It was "provided, nevertheless, that under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding." By the Revenue laws, therefore, the invoice is regarded not as a mere bill of parcels, but as a solemn statement of the importers, supported by oath, indicating the value of the imports; and it is conclusive upon the importer except when provision is made to the contrary, and no such provision is made for a case where the actual value is less than the invoice value. To the objection that this construction produces great hardship, it is answered that the values, in reference to which duties are assessed, are arbitrary, and that any seeming hardship cannot be remedied by the Court.

C. Cushing, for appellant; A. T. Akerman, Attorney-General, for the Collector.

No. 12.—*Mary A. Brobst et al. vs. John P. Brock et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This is an action of ejectment to recover portions of a tract of land in Schuylkill County, Penn., which was surveyed in 1793, and ward patented to one George Grant. From him title passed to one Smith, who conveyed it to Michael Brobst and three others in shares of one-fourth each. Subsequently Brobst mortgaged his portion, and afterward failing in business confessed judgment which placed other parties in possession of liens; and this litigation grows out of the confusion of titles resulting. The questions are of fact, chiefly, and unimportant.

R. J. Brent, for plaintiffs in error; Geo. W. Biddle, for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '62	108
10,000	do small	107¾
59,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65	107⅝
30,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65 New	110
10,000	do s3	110
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	110¾
500	U. S. 5-20s C., '68	110¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '67, s3	110
50,000	do b3	110⅛
335,000	do	110⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅜
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	60¼
10,000	do	60½
20,000	do b. c.	61
52,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	59½
62,000	do	60
3,000	S. C. S. 6s, new Jan. and July	69½
15,000	do b30	70
10,000	Va. St. 6s, old bet. call	68
18,000	Mo. State 6s	93
2,000	B'klyn 6s W. L.	96
2,000	Erie 3d M.	85
2,000	Cen. P. G. Bds.	92
1,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	80¼
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	100¼
13,000	do	100
6,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	71
1,000	C. & N. W. Cen.	88¼
4,000	Gt. W. 1st M.'88	89½
5,000	M. & E. 2d M.	98
4,000	do	97½
1,000	O. & M. Con bds.	90¼
1,000	Pen. R. 1st M.	89
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	105¼
10,000	Col. Chi. & I. C. 1st	83⅛
5,000	do	83
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s bds.	98
2,000	Jeff. R. 1st M.	90⅛
50	Del. & Hud. C.	119
8	West. Union Tel.	45¼
100	do b30	45½
200	do b60	45⅝
1000	do b. c.	45½
200	do	45⅜
700	do	45½
100	do	45⅝
10,000	N. Mo. 1st M. bds	87¾
100	Brunswick City L.	7
100	Mariposa Pf. b30	11¼
100	Adams Express	65⅛
100	do	65
10	do	66
10	do c.	65¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30¾
5	Am. M. Union Ex.	46
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	91⅛
500	do b3	91⅜
800	do b. c.	91⅜
900	do	91⅛
200	do	91⅜
100	do s5	91⅛
100	do s3	91¼
6	do	92⅛
45000	N. Y. C. & H Ctfs	86
50000	do	86⅛
50000	do b. c.	86½
100000	do	86
200	Erie Railway	24¼
100	do b30	24⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	123
400	Reading Railroad	103⅛
100	Lake S.&M. So. R.	93
100	do b3	93
200	do s3	92⅞
100	do b. c. b3	93
500	do	92⅞
100	Union Pac. R.	17
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	80⅝
100	do	80⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
120	C. C. C. & Ind. C.	81
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
100	do b3	108⅝
100	do s3	108⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. R. b10	60¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
100	Tol. Wab. & W. R.	51¼
26	P. Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94¼
51	Del. L. & W. R.	109¼
100	do	109⅛
200	Alt. & T. H. R.	25
250	Chic. & Alt. R.	115¾
100	do b. c.	116
100	Ohio & M. R. b30	31
200	H. & St. Jos. R.	104
200	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	112
25	do	112¼
100	Rome & Water. R.	130

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	107⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	107⅜
10,000	do b3	107⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small	110
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅝
70,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛
45,000	do b3	110⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅞
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	61¼
62,000	do new	60
10,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. tax	18
2,000	do	18¼
13,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. and April	67
20,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss.	92¾
2,000	B'klyn 6s, Water Loan	96¼
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	97
3,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st	100⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	11
200	do	11⅛
100	Quicksilver Min.	5
800	West. Un. T., b. c.	45⅝
500	do	45½
1200	do b3	46
100	do	46
20	U. S. Express	35
200	N. Y. C. & H. R., b. c.	91⅜
10000	N. Y. C. & Hud. ctfs	85⅞
50000	do b. c.	85⅞
100	Erie Railway	24⅛
100	do	24⅛
500	L. S. & Mich. So., b. c.	92⅞
300	Union Pac. s60	16¾
100	do	16⅝
200	do	16⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts., b. c.	105
100	Chic. & Rock I.	108¾
100	Mil. & St. Paul	60⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	82
100	Del., L. & West.	109⅜
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
75	Chic. & Alton	116⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Bank return shows a lower average on Gold by $1,172,000; on Greenbacks, $2,133,000, and in the general line of Deposits, $809,000. On the other hand, the Loans are increased $1,884,000. The averages have been disturbed by the experiment, early in the week, of locking up Greenbacks, and borrowing Money on Gold, to make Money dear. But this effort has been abandoned as impracticable, and at the close of the week Money is easy at 6 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 7 ₱ cent. on short date paper at Bank, and the Stock Market more generally buoyant than at any time since the first of the Month. The Public Funds take the lead at an advance to 110@110¼ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867; the Southern State Bonds follow, and the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares are freely speculated in at rising figures. The Western Telegraph, among the Miscellaneous Stocks, is especially active and the buying large, and to all appearances extremely confident of a further considerable rise.

The sales of Gold were much the same as on Friday, 110⅝@110¾ ₱ cent., a fair demand in the Gold Room on the stiffness of Exchange, but with less speculative business than early in the week. The Customs gave the Treasury, for the week, in Gold, $1,947,395. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out during the week $1,541,043 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The St. Paul Company have declared a yearly Dividend of seven ₱ cent on both classes of their Stock, in Cash on the Preferred and in Scrip on the Common, both payable Dec. 31. The transfers to close on 15th December.

There is much delay from the heavy pressure of business on a single line, (the French,) in Cable advices to and from Europe; but the approval is general of the course of the Directors in advancing the terms of telegraphing in order to limit the work to the capacity and safety of the Cable and to the most urgent messages. It is certainly best for all interests that any undue or unsafe pressure upon the only Cable now operating should be guarded against.

After the late Boards, and after a pretty active business in nearly all departments of the Exchange through the day, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold	110⅝	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	60
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅜	91¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	85¾	86⅛
Reading Railroad	103⅝	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
North-west Common	80½	*75⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅝	*85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅝	42¾
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅜	60⅝
Lake Shore	92¾	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51⅝	51⅛
Western Telegraph	45⅛	46
Erie	24⅛	24⅛

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

Gold receipts	$753,313 44
Gold payments	846,587 94
Gold balance	60,112,170 05
Currency receipts	408,689 95
Currency payments	850,057 15
Currency balance	6,389,429 86
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	483,000 00
Customs	286,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	110⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	108	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	107⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	107⅛	6s Currency	110¾
5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	109⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	60¼	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds	59½	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	36	Indiana 6 ₱ ct. W. L.	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68	24	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	23	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. Tax	18	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	69½	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	66½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107
Missouri 6s	92½	N. Y. Coupon B'ty L.	107¼
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103
Connecticut 6s	102¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
Alabama 8s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
Arkansas 6s, Funded	64½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103
Illinois Canal bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N.Y.Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv., '76	100½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100½	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	85	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	82	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	79	N. J. Cen. 2d	102¼
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	87½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	103
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96½
Harlem 1st	99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93½
Alb. & Susq. 2d	92¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	111¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	94½	Ohio & Mis. 1st	99½
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	97	Ohio & Miss Con.	90
P. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Cen. Pac. Bds.	91¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	80¾	Mil. & St.P. 1st, 8s	105⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	81¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	88½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	71	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st	92½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	89	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
Cons. 7 ₱ ct. conv.	88	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	83½
Lack. & West. Bds.	102	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82½
Tol. & W. 1st ex.	94	Tol., P. & W. 2d	67
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. West. 1st, '83	100	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	140	Continental	96
Merchants'	116	St. Nicholas	118
Mechanics'	137	Importers' & Traders'	150
Union	137	Park	168
America	145	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	100
City	212	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. B'k	100
Phœnix	105	Central National	105⅛
Tradesmen's	153	Fourth National	108⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Ninth National	109¾
National	116	Tenth National	125
Merchants' Exch'ge	103	Oriental	154
Leather Manufr's'	190	Gold Exchange	70
State of New-York	105	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Commerce	126	Del. & Hudson Canal	118⅛
Broadway	302	Pennsylvania Coal	20
Mercantile	124	American Coal	30
American Exchange	112	Spring Mountain Coal	41
Pacific	190	Canton Co., Baltimore	66½
Chatham	170	Cumberl'd Coal & Iron	29
B'k of the Republic	105	W. U. Telegraph	45½
Bank of N. America	105	Quicksilver Mining	4
Hanover	104½	Quicksilver Pref.	6
Irving	118½	Mariposa Mining	6¼
Metropolitan	135	Mariposa Preferred	11⅛
Citizens'	140	Mariposa Trust. Certs.	30
People's	140	Adams Express	65¾
Grocers'	118	Wells-Fargo Express	30
Market	127	Wells-Fargo Ex., sc'p.	2½
Nassau	106¼	American Express	46
Shoe & Leather	163	Pacific Mail	42⅞
Corn Exchange	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97½	98
City 6s, New	99⅞	100
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	61¾	62
Reading	103¼	103¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	40½	41
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅞

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 9, 1870, was $4,631,572.

The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 9, says:

"We are indebted to Hon. GEORGE RYE, Treasurer of Virginia, for a copy of his last annual report to the Governor. The receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year were as follows:"

Aggregate balance in the Treasury on the morning of the 1st day of October, 1869, as per last annual report		$198,824 79
Received from Oct. 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, inclusive:		
On account of the Commonwealth	$1,529,853 84	
On account of interest on Public Debt	312,482 50	
On account of Board of Public Works	46,748 00—	1,889,084 34
Total		$2,082,909 13
Disbursed from Oct. 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, 1870, inclusive:		
On account of the Commonwealth	$1,504,931 18	
On account of interest on public debt	396,935 89	
On account of Board of Public Works	41,456 86—	1,943,323 94
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1870		$139,585 19
To the credit of the following funds, viz:		
To the credit of the Commonwealth	$132,012 80	
To the credit of interest on public debt	2,281 25	
To the credit of Board of Public Works	5,291 14—	$139,585 19

The receipts during the last fiscal year included the following principal items: Revenue taxes, 1869, $815,044; license taxes, 1870, $152,317; ditto 1869, $140,324; oyster fund, $70,962; capitation taxes, 1869, $79,338; revenue taxes, 1868, $77,853; R. & D. R. R. Co., $63,000; clerks of courts, $21,632; Penitentiary, $13,591; arrears of taxes, $11,276; insurance companies, $9,387.

The disbursements included the following: Interest on Public Debt, $343,498; General Assembly, $239,835; criminal charges, $177,686; officers of Government, $121,069; Lunatic Asylums, $120,000; general account of revenue, $37,064; Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, $35,000; contingent fund, $39,272; contingent expenses of courts, $18,223; expenses of Penitentiary, $90,175; oyster fund, $34,517; Penitentiary house expenses, $30,806; public printing, $23,954; Virginia Military Institute, $22,500; University of Virginia, $14,520; purchase of Sycamore Church, $15,000.

The following is a condensed statement of the earnings of the main stem and branches of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1870, as reported by *American Railroad Journal*:

	Memphis Branch.	Knoxville Branch.	Main Stem.
Passengers	$111,623 20	$103,694 18	$791,979 68
Freight	141,074 63	159,758 84	1,393,474 78
Express	11,003 67	12,980 99	86,977 93
Mail	5,100 00	7,445 00	32,654 84
Miscellaneous	311 33	540 96	35,857 39
Total main stem			$2,340,944 62
Total to Knoxville branch			284,419 97
Total Memphis branch			269,112 83
Total Bardstown branch			25,388 98
Total Richmond branch			33,822 40

Total main stem and branches:

From passengers	$1,024,435 98	
From freight	1,723,644 35	
From express	112,128 94	
From Mail	46,583 06	
From miscellaneous	36,866 45—	$2,954,658 80

Total running expenses, viz:

Repairs of road	$365,921 20	
Repairs of bridges	14,572 86	
Repairs of depots, &c.	20,622 49	
Repairs of cars	114,144 62	
Repairs of engines	127,186 98	
Transportation	547,118 25	
Motive power	123,552 17	
Fuel account	158,335 93	
Oil and waste	35,207 31	
Water supply	17,863 82	
General expense	44,915 57	
Improvement	141,849 36	
Salary account	34,960 00	
Watchman account	6,723 76	
Stationery account	510 35	
Insurance	1,320 00	
Internal revenue tax	62,327 99	
Revenue stamps	1,291 80	
Reconstruction	1,897 06—	$1,812,525 47
Net earnings (38.66 ₱ cent.)		$1,142,133 33
Add balance from previous year		1,868,468 09
Sundry credits during the year		10,430 60
Total		$3,021,132 02
From which deduct—		
Improvement extraordinary—rolling stock, buildings and grounds	$593,107 09	
Interest account	351,930 83	
Discount on $5,104,000 consolidated mortgage bonds	719,421 13	
Dividend No. 14	260,460 00	
Dividend No. 15	347,236 00—	2,272,155 05
Balance to credit June 30, 1870		$748,976 97

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings, expenses and net earnings during the past and preceding years:

	1869.	1870.
Gross earnings	$2,381,138 55	$2,954,658 80
Operating expenses	1,349,461 79	1,812,525 47
Net earnings	$1,031,676 76	$1,142,133 33

This shows an increase in gross earnings of $573,520 25, in expenses of $463,063 68, and in net earnings of $110,456 57. Included in the operating expenses is the sum of $141,849 36 expended in the improvements. Deducting these expenditures, the operating expenses proper were $1,670,676 11, and the net earnings $1,283,782 69, or 43½ ₱ cent.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.

Total cost of road:		
Main Stem, B. B., L. B., R. B., and M. B.	$10,909,675 84	
Lebanon Branch Extension south of Lebanon	3,050,028 78	
Total		$13,960,704 62
Resources:		
Main Stem	$4,759,034 65	
Lebanon Branch Extension	3,615 05—	4,762,649 70
Total		$18,713,354 32
Liabilities:		
Stock and stock liabilities, Main Stem		$8,880,912 56
Bills payable Main Stem	$102,903 50	
Bills and pay-rolls for June and sundries Main Stem	303,588 01	
Back and July, 1870, dividends, Main Stem	398,754 66	
Sundry persons Lebanon Branch Extension	218 60—	805,464 79
Bonded debt:		
Main Stem	$8,057,000 00	
Lebanon Branch Extension	421,000 00—	8,478,000 00
Profit and loss account		748,976 97
Total		$18,713,354 32

President—H. D. Newcomb. Directors—H. D. Newcomb, Geo. W. Norton, Thomas J. Martin, R. A. Robinson, W. H. Smith, W. B. Caldwell, James Whitworth. Secretary—Willis Ranney. General Superintendent—Albert Fink.

Mr. N. B. WALKER makes the following statistical Copper Report for 1870:

The Liverpool, London, Swansea and Havre markets are reported as depressed and gloomy. The receipts at these ports from Chili—exceeding anything in former years,

		Pounds.
Amounting to		145,000,000
And from other foreign sources		23,000,000
From domestic mines		22,000,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1		66,000,000
Giving a total of		256,000,000
Export for the year	112,000,000	
Home consumption	60,000,000—	172,000,000
Estimated stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871		86,000,000

The following figures show, as near as is possible to give, the production and consumption in the United States for the year just closed:

	Pounds.	Pounds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870		18,000,000
Lake Superior mines produced	23,000,000	
Baltimore Copper Company	3,000,000	
Tennessee Copper Company	1,500,000	
Vermont Copper Mining Company	1,000,000	
Taunton Copper Company	500,000—	29,000,000
Giving a total of		47,000,000
From which to draw for consumption	26,000,000	
And export	3,000,000—	29,000,000
Estimated stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871		18,000,000

The following is a comparison of prices in New-York and London:

	New-York Prices. Currency.	London Prices. Gold.
Braziers' Sheet Copper, 16 oz. and over	32	15¼
Braziers' Sheet Copper, 14 oz.	35	16
Braziers' Sheet Copper, 12 oz.	35	16½
Braziers' Sheet Copper, 10 oz.	38	17
Locomotive Fire-box Sheets	32	16½
Copper Bolts	32	15½
Ships' Sheathing Copper	30	15¾
Ships' Yellow Metal Sheathing	22	13
Lake Superior Ingot Copper	22½	
Best Selected, similar to above		14¾
Vermont Pig Copper	21	
Chili Pig, similar to above		13⅜

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Dec. 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 152,321 bales against 140,674 bales last week, 118,699 bales the previous week, and 122,183 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 1,212,545 bales against 1,061,686 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 210,879 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

Received this week at

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New-Orleans	57,114	32,116
Mobile	19,485	15,191
Charleston	14,583	9,129
Savannah	27,808	19,368
Texas, estimated	7,238	7,562
Tennessee, &c.	7,915	6,284
Florida	207	139
North Carolina	4,094	2,896
Virginia	13,879	7,182
Total receipts	152,321	100,348
Increase this year	51,973	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 102,554 bales, of which 84,374 were to Great Britain, and 18,180 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 434,136 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night;

Week ending Dec. 9.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same w'k, 1869.	Stock.
New-Orleans	35,182	43,350	22,230	132,785
Mobile	12,547	14,175	5,199	57,485
Charleston	3,710	4,260	4,798	31,333
Savannah	10,389	17,222	8,212	77,158
Texas	....	....	6,658	37,375
New-York	22,546	23,546	10,867	68,000
Other ports	....	....	416	30,000
Total	84,374	102,554	58,380	434,136
Total since Sept. 1	548,873	629,371	493,918	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 44,174 bales, while the stocks to-night are 123,113 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 2, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept. 1 to— Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	298,083	296,079	136,058	169,946	117,733
Mobile	112,323	166,792	28,768	35,733	55,519
Charleston	145,828	101,312	37,897	40,760	27,227
Savannah	280,990	194,017	91,144	90,038	73,275
Texas	43,471	62,105	5,755	5,755	29,642
New-York	36,189	19,066	159,964	167,347	63,000
Florida	1,980	6,751	....	....	....
N. Carolina	34,343	25,723	....	....	1,969
Virginia	91,246	78,987	....	....	6,911
Other ports	15,287	10,485	4,113	7,738	16,500
Total this year	1,060,224	....	464,499	526,817	390,873
Total last year	....	901,318	274,646	435,533	285,067

San Francisco and Chicago.

From the Chicago Railway Review.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of a recent date has an extraordinary article under the head of "More Capital than Enterprise."

San Francisco, with half the population of Chicago, has $30,000,000 loaned by the Savings Banks on real estate; $30,000,000 more in coin in bankers' hands; and $15,000,000 more in private hands. Here is an aggregate of $75,000,000 of very hard cash in the hands of a population of less than 150,000. Almost the sole direction which this vast sum takes is that of house-building. Comparatively little of it goes into general business. In other words it is not mobilized. Chicago, on the other hand, with double the population, and less than half the banking capital, is doing annually a business exceeding four times the amount done in San Francisco. In Chicago, capital creates business. In San Francisco, it stifles enterprise. In Chicago, capital is nimble. It is not only accessible for all business purposes, but is turned over so often that it is made to serve the legitimate uses of a much larger amount in more stagnant channels.

In San Francisco money is sluggish. It stimulates business less than in any other new city in the country. It brings in bullion and coin, and sends it away. Money is loaned at high rates. For two years the people have paid from 2 to 4 ₱ cent. more than legitimate business could bear.

Of the whole capital in San Francisco, the *Bulletin* doubts if $500,000 is accessible for any new manufacturing enterprise. They bring their own wheat to tide water, and then charter foreign iron ships to take it away. No capital is willing to come forward and go about the building of ships. Hardly a dozen large vessels are owned at that port fit for long voyages, and these being of wood, are depreciating every year.

In Chicago, on the other hand, money seeks productive enterprise. With half the number of dollars in paper, she is continually adding new branches of business to her resources. For many years her increase was styled (as some have not yet lost the habit of terming it) a mushroom growth. It was "a city without capital." But it managed to control the grain and lumber trade of the North-west, and its merchants sell annually the largest amount of goods sold in any inland city on the continent.

In such terms, substantially, the leading commercial organ of the Pacific coast arraigns its metropolis. The remedy is to be sought, the *Bulletin* thinks, first, in building ships; secondly, in expending $10,000,000 in place of the $100,000 now expended on a single establishment for reducing ores; thirdly, in home production of other articles of consumption, as, for instance, printing paper, of which so little is yet made there, that not one large newspaper or job-printing house can get a supply from any California mill; and, finally, in throttling the disgraceful policy which San Francisco capitalists have instigated and sustained, of instituting vexatious land law suits, to impoverish and turn people out of their homes.

Obviously, to our minds, the immediate trouble with San Francisco is that her metropolitan dimensions are out of all proportion to the population back of her. She is half as populous as Chicago, while Chicago has a population nearly as large as that of the entire State of California. Instead of less than a quarter of a million of people back of her, Chicago has more than 2,000,000 in Illinois alone: and these all belong to the producing classes. But the population of Illinois is but a drop in the bucket. Along with this teeming and growing commonwealth, Chicago counts a half-score of others—among them are Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin—directly tributary to her. It is on their home resources that she is built up. It is in their abounding and productive life that she lives, moves and has her being. This is her capital—the brains and muscles of millions of thrifty men. Her capital is mobilized. It is the wealth of head, heart and hand.

Finally, as regards California and San Francisco, the through traffic from the Pacific Road was discounted long before they were built. A year's business over that line sufficed to fill the whole State with goods of nearly all kinds sufficient for the wants of the population for a long time. Her marts are still overstocked. Chicago, too, indulged in great expectations from the through business. The business has failed to come. The civilization of the Orient had too little in common with that of the New World to make itself felt on the commerce of New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis. But Chicago, though disappointed, had not time to take the matter to heart. It was a momentary pang. The floods of home traffic have given us no time to calculate how much fuller would have been the stream had the transpacific current added its problematical volume thereto. Our roads to the Missouri all prepared themselves for the anticipated through business. It has scarcely paid expenses. Meanwhile, the roads are not disappointed, for every one of them has local resources which no contingency can imperil.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 169 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRcular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870. }

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, and of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

10 PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE in this City, for sale below par, by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS, SUITS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS AND
MOURNING GOODS,
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SASHES, TIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
NOVELTIES IN
French Organdie Evening Dresses
and Overskirts.
BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES
NOT ADVANCED IN PRICE.
These are the best gloves imported.
OVER 5,000
Glove, Handkerchief and Other Fancy Boxes,
From 12 Cents Upward.
THEIR ~~ENTIRE~~ STOCK MARKED DOWN
TO LESS THAN COST,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST,
ask particular attention to the inducements which they propose to offer during the coming week in
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, LYONS VELVETS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
a large portion of which were purchased last week at the closing peremptory sales of the season, and will be found very much lower in price than any goods which can be imported under the present depressed state of the European market.

GLOVES.

We shall continue the sale during the coming week of the balance of our
TWO-BUTTONED GRENOBLE KIDS AT $1.
ALSO, OUR GREAT SPECIALTY,
A TWO-BUTTONED KID GLOVE,
IN ALL SHADES AND SIZES, AT $1 75,
Warranted equal to any $2 50 glove in the market,
WHICH WERE PURCHASED IN LONDON AT FORCED SALE OF A PARIS HOUSE,
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door from Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
DRESS GOODS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINOS, POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
PLAIDS, &c., &c.,
In all of which we have made special reductions, and now offer them at less than the gold cost of importation.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on MONDAY, the 12th, extraordinary bargains in
BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, FROM 87½c. UPWARD.
MOURNING GOODS.
CLOTHS AND VELVETEENS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, at prices unprecedented.
A special offering will be made of 109 pieces
SATIN SERGE AT 50c., COST TO IMPORT, 75c.
ALSO, 1,000 DRESS PATTERNS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
PURCHASERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT THE ABOVE.
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.
ARE OFFERING A
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES
IN
FINE FURS
AT
Reduced Prices.
Also,
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS, DRESSES, UNDERGARMENTS, AND WEARING APPAREL
IN EVERY VARIETY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SILK AND VELVET TRIMMING RIBBONS
IN CHOICE COLORS.
ROMAN, BROCHE, CHINE, ECOSSAIS, AND GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS,
VERY ELEGANT.
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, ASTRAKHAN, AND SEAL CLOTH CLOAKS AT $4 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, &c.
THE GREATER PART OF THE ABOVE, PURCHASED IN EUROPE
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES,
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN ALL QUALITIES OF
FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS, PLUSHES, &c.
VELVETEENS,
MANUFACTURED FOR PARIS AND OTHER CONTINENTAL CITIES OF EUROPE,
PURCHASED FOR CASH
AT PANIC PRICES,
OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES,
CARR'S MELTONS,
FUR BEAVERS, DIAGONAL COATINGS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
LADIES' HABIT CLOTHS IN BLUES, GREENS, GARNETS, &c.
ASTRAKHAN, SEAL-SKIN AND PLUSH CLOTHS FOR CLOAKINGS.
SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF
THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS
TO THEIR IMMENSE VARIETY OF
REAL LACE GOODS, VIZ.:
POINTE GAZE AND POINT APPLIQUE ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE LARGEST LINE OF
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c.
THE ABOVE WERE RECENTLY PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Head-dresses, Bridal Wreaths and Vails.
MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 84 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
N. B.—Suits and ball dresses made to order.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
HAVING MADE A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF
PLAIN AND MIXED DRESS GOODS,
FROM 20 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD,
WHICH, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, WILL BE DISPLAYED
ON SEPARATE TABLES IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS, ALL WOOL,
FROM 37½ CENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET PLAIDS,
A SPECIALTY WITH US, REDUCED TO $1 10.
FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IN ALL SHADES, FROM 50 CTS. UPWARD.
SATIN DU CHENE,
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS PER YARD.
FRENCH MERINOES,
IN NEW COLORS, FROM 75 CENTS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
FRENCH SATIN-FACED SERGES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
IRISH POPLIN PLAIDS AT $1 50.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF TYCOON REPS AT 25 CENTS, IN NEW DESIGNS.
SEVERAL CASES OF ZAPPHIA CLOTH AT 20 CENTS.
DOMESTIC PRINTS IN ALL THE BEST MAKES, FROM 7 CENTS TO 12½ CENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, Dec. 12,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR
LACE DEPARTMENT,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, AT $3 75, $4 50, $5, TO $10.
REAL POINT LACE SETS, FROM $10 TO $14.
REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM $3 TO $25.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
AT $4, $5 50, TO $30.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BLACK THREAD BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, PURCHASED
AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT $130, WORTH $175; AND $135, WORTH $200.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, AT $100, WORTH $150; AND $225, WORTH $300.
LADIES' FANCY SILK SCARFS, NECKTIES, CRAVATS, BOWS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WOOLEN HAND-KNIT GOODS OF ALL KINDS, FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
AT EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
WALKING SUITS,
AT
ONE-HALF THE COST.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS
AT $20 AND $25, WORTH $40 AND $50.
SEAL-SKIN COATS AT $60.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS,
DRESSES AND SUITS, AT LESS THAN COST.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS.
EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS AND MERINO SHAWLS.
SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS AND CAPS.
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, &c., &c.,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
TUCKED SKIRTS.................................$1 00
NIGHT DRESSES...........................$2 and $2 50
CHEMISES..................................75c. and $1 25
DRAWERS...$1 00
WE HAVE REPLENISHED OUR
FUR DEPARTMENT
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS, $3, $4 AND $5.
LADIES' SETS IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE,
ALASKA SABLE AND MINK.
ALASKA TRIMMING, BY THE YARD,
$1 50 TO $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS IN HANDSOME DESIGNS AND IN DARK, SUBDUED COLORS.
SCOTCH PLAID LAMB'S WOOL SHAWLS AT $10, REDUCED FROM $15.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL-WOOL DOMESTIC SHAWLS, FROM $3 UPWARD.
ALSO, A FRESH STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AND NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORING, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY, (between Howard and Grand sts.,) offers for the next sixty days an elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACKS, SLEIGH-ROBES, &c.,
In great variety; and, as a specialty, his patented
LE GANT MUFF.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
1,000 PIECES OF
RICH AND ELEGANT DRESS GOODS
AT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES,
COMPRISING
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FABRICS
IN ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR SHADES,
NOW SO SCARCE IN THIS MARKET.
ALL-WOOL DIAGONAL AND SABLE SUITINGS,
FULL 54 INCHES WIDE, AT $1 PER YARD.
PACKAGE PRICE IN OCTOBER LAST, $2 50,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE, ON MONEAY, DEC. 12,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' AND GENTS' EXTRA QUALITY
KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES OF COLORS.
AS THE QUALITY AND STYLE OF GLOVE WHICH THEY OFFER IS BECOMING EXTREMELY SCARCE, THEY RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THE PROPRIETY OF THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS PROMPTLY SUPPLYING THEIR WANTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
CROSSLEY'S BEST QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 25 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY'S BEST QUALITY VELVETS, EXTRA RICH, $2 25 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, FIVE FRAMES, $2 50 AND $3.
FRENCH MOQUETTES, BEST QUALITY, $3 AND $3 50.
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTERS, $3 AND $3 50.
THEY WILL ALSO OPEN
NOVELTIES IN WILTONS,
FOR STAIRS, LANDINGS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL HAVE READY FOR EXHIBITION ON
MONDAY, DEC. 12,
THEIR NEW ADDITIONAL
SILK DEPARTMENT
THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE
4TH-AV. SIDE.
AS THE STOCK WILL BE ONE OF
UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE,
AS IT RESPECTS STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE,
THEY RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

VELVETEENS
AND VELVETS
FROM AUCTION,
25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACKS AND COLORS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

GREAT BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION, IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, SHAWLS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
PRICES FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
LOWER THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE
SUITS AND
DRESSES,
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 729 Broadway, Corner of
Waverley-Place.

BARGAINS.

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
Black Dress Goods,
k Velveteens,
Pure Silk Finish.
CLOAKINGS,
SUITS and BONNETS.
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR
MOURNING,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
N. B.—FIFTY PIECES RUSSELL CORD AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 90 CENTS PER YARD.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Superb Real Lace Goods at auction prices. Also, finest quality French Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Bargains! Fifth-avenue Hotel, No. 9 West 23d-st.
MAISON DE DENTELLES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON SON & CO.—Office No. 11 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 19x55, lot 100 feet, all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent, $3,000,) or possession Jan. 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-House and Booth's Theatre, and between the 23d-st. ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A MEDIUM-SIZE MODERN HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling for sale low; 31st-st., near 4th-av. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN complete brown-stone dwelling on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6 by 50, lot 100, for sale furnished. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE LOTS FOR SALE.—A splendidly-located plot, facing the site of the proposed Palace, directly opposite the principal entrance. Apply to WM. H. INGERSOLL, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 19.

HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brick house, 20x48x100, No. 354 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price very low for cash.
A. J. ACKERMAN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a very commanding ridge with extended views of the Hudson and the surrounding country; eight acres of fine land; beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,100 evergreens, besides a great variety of deciduous and ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. Buildings all new and in perfect order; house, sixteen rooms, with abundance of closets, bay windows, large inclosed porch, piazza, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS, successors to Mallory & Blackwell, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York. (No. 196.)

FOR SALE—ON WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson, opposite Manhattanville, a handsome place, with five acres of land and a splendid water front of 250 feet; said place has a large house, barn, greenhouse, fine garden lawn and shade-trees. This property is very desirable for investment and is offered low. Price $25,000. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Broadway, in Tarrytown. Large double house, gas, water, and all modern appointments, with three acres of land, $32,500. More land if desired. For full particulars inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, successors to Mallory & Blackwell, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE AND FARM TO LET—ON Long Island Sound, twelve miles from City Hall. House contains twenty-five rooms, and beautifully situated on the water's edge; farm has farm-house, stables, &c., and contains forty acres; house can be secured separately. Inquire of J. DOUGHTY, with Burr & Page, 3d-av., corner 124th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—NO. 78 BOWERY, RUNNING through to Elizabeth-st., 200 feet deep. Will be built upon for good tenants; principals only. Apply by letter or personally at 12 o'clock to W. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 3d.........2:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d.........11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.........2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.........11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th.........3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th.........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.........2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.........7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.........9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th.........10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.........8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE CAREW Manufacturing Company's superior writing papers always on hand. Also, cold-pressed papers. N. ANGELL'S Paper Warehouse, No. 161 Fulton-st., three doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; Indian Club exercise taught gratis to persons engaging them. Address KEHOE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor to rent, with board, in the first-class private residence No. 32 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—furnished rooms and bedrooms convenient for housekeeping with or without board; reference.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A BEAUTIfully furnished front parlor, to let, on second floor, with or without board. Location unsurpassed.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 49 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 45th-st., near 6th-av., a furnished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Address, with references, S. R., Station E.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PLAIN PRIVATE family. Address S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS............Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Philips..........Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Philips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

THE GREAT SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.
The largest Invoice ever imported into the United States.
By order of Messrs. HEWLET & TORRENCE, will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 15, 16, and 17,
at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.,
At MATHEWS' AUCTION-ROOMS,
NO. 521 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
Among the many RARE, UNIQUE and BEAUTIFUL articles are superb silver bronzes, magnificent dressing-robes, elegant cabinets, jewel, glove, handkerchief and work boxes, ladies' secretaries, work-tables, &c. These are made of beautiful woods, inlaid with silver, suits of armor, superb fire-screens embroidered in gold and silver, elegant china vases—the finest ever imported—together with hundreds of novelties adapted to the approaching HOLIDAYS.
JAPANESE JEWELRY, viz., necklaces, bracelets, ear-drops, opera and vest chains, exceedingly RICH and UNIQUE IVORY CURIOSITIES in great variety—camphor-wood tables, boxes, &c., cigar and tobacco sets, canes, bows, arrows, fish-rods, &c., &c.
The LADIES are especially invited to an inspection of these novelties. Catalogues will be ready, and the goods will be
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DEC. 13, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
DANL. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of RARE and STANDARD BOOKS; valuable SCIENTIFIC WORKS; THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article which is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines necessary for its construction. A careful examination is invited. Apply at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 9.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturday only †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR,
To be held under the auspices of the
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
In aid of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR OUR
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
Approved and recommended by the general officers of the army and navy whose names are attached to the appeal below.
OPEN FROM DEC. 15 TO 25, 1870,
AT THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your sympathies have of late been appealed to on behalf of the sufferers of the war now raging between Germany and France, and you have liberally responded to the call made upon you, to aid the many already-made widows and orphans by that war. The appeal made to you and the response you gave to it, was a vindication that in this country it is felt to be a duty to recognize the claims of suffering humanity wherever they may arise. But the appeal we now make to you is one that comes home, and involves a higher duty—for he that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel.

It is for the support of the orphans of the men who died for the maintenance of the Union, who, at the call of their country, went forth in its defense, and sacrificed their lives for the preservation of our free institutions. Their children are a sacred legacy. Let it not be forgotten that the country was lavish of promises to all who would go forth in that hour of peril—when a rebel army invaded Pennsylvania, and the fate of the national capital, and of this great Metropolis, trembled upon the chances of a battle.

As Americans, we owe it to those dead patriots that their children, now fatherless, and a large number of them motherless, should be fed, clothed and educated; that they should be supported and trained during the helpless and tender years of their infancy, that they may be enabled, on attaining the proper age, to support themselves by honest industry.

To the discharge of this sacred duty, THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL has been devoted since the first breaking out of the war. Since the first organization in May, 1861, it has taken charge of over 3,000 orphans. The amount received from the City and State is inadequate to its support, and it has been subjected to heavy expenses during the past year by the removal and enlargement of the building. Temporary assistance is needed, as well to enable them to maintain the 215 children now in the Institution as to provide for those who are constantly applying for admission. It is, indeed, indispensable, and we soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and Navy, ask your aid for the support of the orphan children of our fallen comrades.

Major-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Department Commander.
JAMES L. FARLY, Assistant Adjutant-General.
GEORGE F. HOPPER, Treasurer.

It will afford me great pleasure to be associated with an enterprise which has in view such a worthy object, and I shall be most happy to contribute, in any manner, to the noble cause.
U. S. GRANT.

Most certainly may you use my name, and anything else I possess, in connection with your honorable and charitable efforts in behalf of the orphans of the soldiers and sailors, who gave their lives to our country during the late civil war.
With great respect,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

You are at perfect liberty to make use of my name in connection with the Union Home and School for soldiers' and sailors' orphans.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

I am always anxious to assist the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and shall take great pleasure in aiding all I can this benevolent institution.
Yours, very respectfully and truly,
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

I feel highly honored by your request, and accept the same, and will do all in my power to assist you in this laudable work, which deserves the support of all true patriots.
I am your most obedient servant,
CHAS. F. BOGGS, Rear-Admiral,
U. S. Navy.

Approved and recommended by the following Major-Generals and Admirals:
Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL,
Major-Gen. J. K. BARNARD,
Major-Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Major-Gen. J. P. D. REEVE,
Major-Gen. J. M. CUYLER,
Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Major-Gen. J. P. BEAUFORD,
Major-Gen. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Major-Gen. W. W. BURNS,
Major-Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Major-Gen. NATHAN W. BROWN,
Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON,
Major-Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE,
Major-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Major-Gen. P. H. JONES,
Major-Gen. CHAS. R. GRAHAM,
Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER,
Vice-Admiral S. C. ROWAN,
Rear-Admiral S. H. GODON,
Rear-Admiral M. SMITH,
Rear-Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Prescenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS' THIRD LECTURE, THURSDAY next, Association Hall.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—No. 211 4th-av., New-York. H. J. PETERS, Secretary. Miss ELIZA COOKE, Superintendent. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 28.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW APPOINTMENTS,
A Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
OR, THE
TWO JONESES.
Act 1—Boat-house and garden of Mr. Minton's villa on the Thames.
Act 2—Drawing-room in Mr. Minton's villa.
Act 3—Another view of the same apartment.
Act 4—Garden and lawn of Bowles' cottage, with distant view of the Surrey Hills.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 10, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's
CASTE.
In active preparation, a NEW PLAY by T. W. Robertson, Esq.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2½. NIGHT at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
CHARLES FISH,
IN
GRACEFUL,
DARING,
AND ACCOMPLISHED
BARE-BACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS,
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION.
LECTURE COURSE OF 1870.
MR. F. C. HARRIOT
will give a series of
IMPERSONATIONS
from Bret Harte, "Hans Breitmann," and Dickens,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.
Tickets at S. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av., near 23d-st.; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CONCERT.
To celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Ludwig von Beethoven.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. LOUISA LICHTMAY, Miss MARY KREBS,
Mr. GEORGE VANDERHOFF, GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
Price of admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.
Tickets will be sold and seats secured at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC ONLY.
The sale of tickets will be on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14; THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and SATURDAY, Dec. 17, daily, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Four tickets, with reserved seats, will be required to secure a box in the body of the house. Proscenium boxes, holding eight persons, $24; proscenium boxes, holding four persons, $12. Holders of season checks for reserved seats or boxes to the regular Philharmonic concerts and rehearsals will have preference above other purchasers to those seats for which they hold checks, provided they give notice (and produce said checks) at the box-office, Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; on this day only. N. B.—No seats engaged or secured before Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the Asylum and Hospital.

EVERY DAY, AT THE ARMORY 22D REGIMENT, West 14th-st., (Sundays excepted.)

BEST OF ALL THE FAIRS EVER HELD in this City, excluding only the Sanitary of 1864.

REBECCA AT THE WELL, FINE ART GALLERY, seventy tables with splendid display.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD VISIT IT. Open daily, 2 to 11 P. M.; Saturdays, 6 to 11 P. M.

WHY IS THE FAIR SUCH A SUCCESS? Call at the Armory, 14th-st., and see for yourselves.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will lecture before the above Association at
STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
E. HASLER,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

MISS KATE FIELD
WILL REPEAT
Her
NEW
LECTURE
ON
CHARLES DICKENS,
AT THE
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1870. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, (including coupon for numbered chairs.)
To be had at the theatre daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1870.
Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICE, No. 820 Broadway.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 18, 1871.

MISS GLYN,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH
TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY IN reduced circumstances, a situation as housekeeper or nurse in a quiet, genteel family; is qualified to take entire charge; City or country; unexceptionable references given and required. Address LENOX, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get the cleaning of some gentlemen's offices; excellent references from present employers. Call at No. 143 3d-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF THE BEST SOCIAL antecedents would like to take charge of a gentleman's house or a widower's family; would act as governess to children, and teaches German, French and higher English; can fill any position of trust and responsibility, and refers to persons of the highest respectability. Address Mrs. LEONARD, Box 112 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class colored waiter, who thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call at or address J. T., Up-town Advertising Agency, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Call or address J., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address WAITER, this day, No. 27 West 37th-st.

WANTED—JOBBING GARDENING BY A gardener, within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City; is a practical gardener; good reference. Address X., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City; is a practical gardener; good reference. Address X., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE GENTLEMEN REQUIRING the services of a careful wine bottler can meet with a man of considerable experience and moderate charges by addressing JULIEN, care of F. O'Dell, No. 207 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; must be qualified as a first-class cook in soups, pastry, puddings, &c., with the best of City references. Inquire today or Monday at No. 112 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—We are prepared to make arrangements with parties who can command a large and prompt paying trade.
W. H. LYON & CO., No. 371 Broadway,
after Jan. 1, at Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Those who can control first-class near-by and Western trade; desirable parties will be liberally treated with.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS, & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a first-class hand. Address, stating salary expected, OFFICE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Fifth week of
LES BRIGANDS.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
FIORELLA MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
First and third acts.........CELINE MONTALAND
Second act.........LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
First and third acts.........LEA SILLY
Second act.........CELINE MONTALAND
Fiorella..Saturday Matinee..CELINE MONTALAND
FIORELLA.........Saturday evening.........LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening except Wednesday
ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee.........SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal.........BARBE BLEUE
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice.
MLLE. AIMEE,
will shortly make her debut.
NOTICE.—Saturday Evening, FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. No passes will be received.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
120TH TO 126TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of
RICHELIEU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
SHAKESPEARE'S
TWELFTH NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY,
MAN AND WIFE,
(By request.)
THURSDAY,
FERNANDE!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
NEXT WEEK
THE GREAT LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented, with new
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
or, the
TWO JONESES.
Act I.—Boat-house and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa
Acts II. and III.—Drawing-room in Mr. Minton's Villa.
Act IV.—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage.
THE USUAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
AT 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING—SATURDAY MATINEE.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
Performance commences with a Popular Farce.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE GORGEOUS
AMAZONIAN ENTREE,
BY TWELVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
First appearance of
MASTERS FREDDIE and BONNIE
RUNNELLS
IN CLASSIC OLYMPIAN GAMES.
MLLE. ROLLAND,
THE ONLY BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE IN THE WORLD.
CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BAREBACK SOMERSAULT ARTIST.
In active preparation,
A BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE.
LILLIPUTIAN ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

POULTRY AND PET ANIMALS.
The great Annual
SHOW AND FAIR OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY
takes place on DEC. 14 to 22, at
Nos. 594 and 596 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Prince sts.,
(Just above the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Open day and evening, after 7 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th.
The Show includes
ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC POULTRY,
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,
LAND AND WATER FOWLS,
PIGEONS, RABBITS,
CAGE BIRDS,
STUFFED SPECIMENS
And PET ANIMALS, from Ponies to White Mice.
INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL!
Entries for exhibition only, or for sale, still received.
AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, the 20th, at noon, which will include a rare lot of
ENGLISH AND IRISH FOWLS,
DARK AND LIGHT BRAHMAS,
BUFF PARTRIDGE,
WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS,
COLORED AND WHITE DORKINGS,
HAMBURGHS, GAMES,
POLANDS AND BANTAMS IN VARIETY,
SEBASTOPOL GEESE,
MANDARIN DUCKS,
PIGEONS IN VARIETY, &c.
Besides, many of our own best breeders have entered superb coops for sale.
☞ Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price. Season tickets, $1. To be had at the door.
M. C. WELD, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 27 Chatham Street, New-York.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, DEC. 13.
GRAND CONCERT
of the young California Pianists,
MISS EMMA AND REBECCA LAEMLEIN,
assisted by
MISS NULLIE PIERIS,
SIGNOR LE FRANC,
SIGNOR REINA, SIGNOR SUSINI.
Conductor.........ANTONIA MORA
Director.........CARLO MORA.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. To be had at the principal music-stores.

MISS GLYN,
The great English tragedienne, will appear at
STEINWAY HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.
In her grand dramatic rendering of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
The sale of tickets will commence
MONDAY, DEC. 12.
Tickets $1 each.
No extra charge for reserved seats except on the night of the performance, when 50 cents additional will be charged. For sale at all ticket-offices.

WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.
Illustrated lectures on the Arctic Regions, by Dr. I. I. HAYES, with an exhibition of views taken on the expedition last year of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist presenting pictures twenty feet long, exhibited by a powerful oxy-hydrogen light, showing mysteries of the hitherto unknown and frozen North, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., every EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

A NEW IDEA.—ROBERTS' FREE CLUB HOUSE, No. 1,164 Broadway, above 27th-st., combining all the conveniences, comfort and luxury of the most fashionable clubs. No initiation fees nor assessments. Choice wines, liquors, and cigars. Private rooms for gentlemen's parties.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

FOR DRINKERS OF TEA.

The Various Brands and Their Characteristics.

Something About the Tea Trade of the United States, Past and Present—The Adulterations of the Article and How Effected—Professional Tasters and Their Experiences—How to Make a Cup of Good Tea.

The history of the tea trade in the United States finds its parallel in the annals of British commerce. Just as in 1667, the East India Board of Directors made their first modest venture of £100 to be invested in teas, so, about 100 years later, our direct trade commenced by sending a small vessel laden with ginseng and furs to the distant China, and her return with a few chests of tea. From that time until this, every year has seen a steady augmentation of the business. From 3,047,242 pounds brought into the United States in 1790, in 1854 it was 30,000,000 of pounds, in 1866 44,000,000, and this year the quantity is likely to reach 46,000,000 of pounds.

New-York is the great centre of receipts and distribution. Boston, some thirty-five years ago, received more than did New-York; but at present her receipts are insignificant, and what does come to her is mostly placed for sale here. Some twenty-five firms, about, import the bulk of the teas, though hardly any single one makes tea their sole business. Generally other Eastern products enter in conjunction with tea, as matting, rice, some few drugs, silks, fire-crackers, &c. One house, celebrated for its high commercial standing and large capital, Messrs. A. A. LOW & BRO., leads the business. They are said to import, alone, rather more than one-half of all the tea offered on the New-York market. The large business they transact is evident from the fact that when you look at the tea-chests exposed in the grocers' windows you will be almost certain to see several packages marked with their initial, A. A. L. & B.

All the tea houses enjoy a high credit, and are eminently respectable. Fluctuations in gold give them, of course, untold commercial worry, as the unknown quantity so fearful to all business is aggravated in their case by the length of time occupied before the merchandise, after purchase in China or Japan, reaches a market. Sales to arrive, with free use of the wire, have, however, some little smoothed these troubles. Formerly a notable proportion of tea came to us from India, and some small parcels from Japan. The best was the Chinese. The India teas were of poor quality, and used for remixing here.

India tea is now rarely, if ever, found on our market. The English, by careful attention to its culture, have lately so much improved its quality, that quite a demand has sprung up for it in Great Britain, and it is not impossible that some of it may find its way here again. We derive no inconsiderable portion of our supply from Japan. This business may be called almost exclusively an American one. In England very little of it is used. It is highly probable that before long, when communication between California, China and Japan is more extended, tea will become a prime article of commerce, and San Francisco will supply, by means of the Pacific Railroad, most of the teas used west of the Mississippi. Occasionally we receive tea from the stock in England, and sometimes from stores held in Canada. This occurs when a particular grade is scarce, or a difference in exchange becomes possible. Occasionally we turn the tables, and ship teas to Canada. Black teas are divided into Oolongs, Ningyons, Souchongs, Pouchongs and Pekoes; green teas, into Young Hyson, Gunpowders, Imperials, Hysons Twankeys and Hyson Skins.

ADULTERATION OF FLAVORS AND COLORS.

The general public make this distinction, that black teas are pure teas, free from adulterations, while green teas have the color and flavor imparted to them by an artificial process. We approach this delicate point with no little apprehension, as we have known a very kind-hearted family almost use their butter-knives on one another over this mooted question. In regard to black teas, the notion of their being the unadulterated leaves of the plant is probably a just one, while green teas owe their color or bloom to pigment, but their taste belongs entirely to their different method of preparation. All depends upon the time allowed to elapse between the picking and the roasting. If passed over the fire immediately after picking, green tea is made; if a longer time is allowed to intervene, black tea is manufactured. The reason of the color, not of the flavor, is easily understood. Take an apple or any fruit, slice it, and cook it immediately, and it will retain somewhat of its natural color; on the other hand, if, after having prepared it, you let it stand some hours, it will change color, or oxydize, and, when preserved, will have a darker appearance. The peculiar effects of change of taste, though perfectly appreciable, are more difficult to determine. In roasting green tea, however, it will prove not to be very clear in color, and to become too dark, and therefore the Chinese use either indigo or Prussian blue, with a little gypsum, to freshen its appearance. Fortunately, this coloring matter, used in exceedingly small quantity, may be considered as perfectly innocuous. The effect on the system is produced entirely by difference of the treatment of the leaf. Green tea is said to over excite, while black tea is rather soothing to the system. As to the chemical property of tea, we have little to say. Theine is the peculiar substance. It should exist to about two per cent. in all teas. Sometimes six per cent. is found. The theine, strange to say, has certainly nothing to do with the flavor of the tea.

Japanese teas which have attracted so much attention of late, seem to owe their popularity to the notion that they occupy a middle place between green and black teas. They are said to be natural teas, to draw as light as green, and to taste something like blacks. When the best experts are questioned in regard to Japans, they shrug their shoulders and say "may be so; but if you want our exact ideas about them, they are rubbish; they have no flavor, are not economical; people drink them for a kind of compromise. It's the fashion." Let us rather suppose that some amount of prejudice dictates this reply, and that old-fogy ideas refuse any thing like an innovation. The demand for Japs is steadily on the increase. In 1867, 6,500,000 pounds were received; in 1868, 7,500,000; in 1869, 10,500,000, and this year, counting some cargoes yet to arrive, he may expect nearly 11,000,000 of pounds. One reason for the adoption of Japanese teas, is that they are honestly packed, which is rather an exception with Chinese teas. This brings us to the chapter of falsifications. Generally nothing hurtful is put into teas by the Chinese. They take tea-dust from an inferior tea and pack it cleverly into the middle of the chest, and so it escapes detection. No difference in weight is appreciable. Sometimes as much as fifteen per cent. of a chest of tea is tea-dust. Occasionally a lump of Chinese mud, nicely plastered over with tea, is found. A twelvemonth ago out West, a lady made ineffectual efforts with a spoon to get some of the precious herb from the middle of her tea-box. Scrape all she could nothing would come! At last, with a mighty effort a Chinaman's head, with pig-tail complete, was extricated from the box. A murdered man discovered at the bottom of a butt of sherry wine, is said to have notably improved its flavor, but we doubt of its excellence in a chest of Oolong. This persistent swindling of the Chinese has told against them, and some former popular chops are now unsalable on this account. In England every chest of tea is opened, taken from its original package and sampled, and if satisfactory, returned to its box. In the United States we have no time for this. The consequence is that reclamations are very constant, and settlements made only with great difficulty. Such adulterations as of sloe-leaves are impossible, as the expense of preparation would come to more than the adulteration could be sold for. How we get cheated, is by buying a poor tea from a good sample, or by grocers mixing a low-priced tea in quantity, with a very little of a high grade of tea.

PROFESSIONAL "TASTERS" OF TEA.

The large houses who import the tea, sell very little direct to the jobbers and wholesale grocers. Occasionally some of our leading retail grocers, who owe their reputation to the undoubted excellence of their goods, will buy direct. All the tea may be said to be sold by the brokers. The principal houses and brokers have either as a part of the firm, or as an employe, a tea-taster, and a very important personage is he.

Now, Sancho Panza's uncles were famous wine judges, but we must give the palm of delicate gustatory power to the tea-taster. He must essentially be a pure-mouthed man. That organ must be virgin of cigars or quids. Even a Jersey sausage or a fried onion for breakfast may throw him out for the day. A cold in the head makes him as useless as a blind man in a color shop. Of course, every business requires its peculiar talent, and a good castor-oil taster is worth a proportionate salary. But between the delicate tea-taster and the excoriated mouth of the vulgar brandy and whisky man there is the difference between Hyperion and a satyr.

Firstly he takes a pinch of tea from the chest or large sample, looks at it critically to find quality of preparation, amount of dust, and then breathes on it gently and smells. Already he has formed more than a crude idea of its value, but now comes the crucial test. Before him is a good-sized breakfast-table, and around its edge innumerable little porcelain cups—may be twenty of them. He sits down and commences table-turning—the piece of furniture revolving on its foot, so that once seated, every cup comes before him in succession. He weighs out a sample of each kind of tea, about as much as will counterbalance a silver five cent piece, and puts that much in each cup. Then from a big kettle boiling away, with gas under it, he pours water into the cups. The infusion takes place. The tea is at first tumbled about by the boiling fluid, but presently it subsides; he thus judges of the condition of the leaf. He skims off a hardly perceptible scum. If it be green tea, and badly colored, he sees if there be any excess of coloring matter which becomes detached. He then smells again; but such a long-absorbing smell, being more than careful that his mouth does not approach the cup, for the mouth would kill the impression. Of course a long nose is a necessity; a pug-nosed man could no more be a tea-taster or smeller than a humpbacked dwarf could be a posture-master. A nose-pendulous—Roman, Semitic, if you please—those gracing our Israelitish friends, are best adapted for this delicate task, where there is abundance of room for the development of the olfactory ganglions. The ideas first started by the dry-smelling are confirmed by the moist method. He then tastes! We cannot say this is a pleasing exhibition. Before this we have been charmed by the delicacy of a man's organisms. Possibly his peculiar method of tasting may be a necessity; it may develop the flavor of the tea, but it is not elegant. If he did it at our tea-table, we should be afraid to ask him to take his cup into the kitchen; even the knife-boy, who snorts at his meals, couldn't stand it! Simply he sucks it in, like a fire-engine, and then spits it out, like the exhaust of a Mississippi steam-boat, and ejects the fluid into a very ugly spittoon made for the purpose. We suppose he can no more help making that noise than can the groom, who has to hiss when he curries a horse. But listen to him, as the cups pass before him, for he is an enthusiast. "Good! trash, prime, magnificent, beastly, rubbish, fair, old hay, biled rags, perfect nectar; I don't think it could be better; confound this last sample; it's so bad it has spoilt my mouth." These experiments to the uninitiated are perfectly impossible. Try it yourself, and you are in a perfect haze. Of course, you can see that one cup draws a clear fluid, another a dark one, but as to taste you could as well appreciate the various flavors of fogs. The best proof of the wonderful accuracy of the tea-taster is that he will absolutely tell you the province of China where the tea was grown; even when twenty different kinds of tea are to be tested in a lump, he will appraise their aggregate value, so much per pound for the lot. Let, then, expert No. 2 try them, and if both results of tasting and smelling be examined, the figures arrived at will often approximate to a cent or two, gold. If there be a difference, it does not arise from any disparity of ideas in regard to quality of teas, but rather from some condition of the market, one kind of tea being in greater or less demand, and on that account only at an enhanced or diminished price, according to his judgment.

THE CURL OF THE LEAF NO TEST.

But such superlative skill is not without its drawbacks. Too keen powers of tasting and smelling have their penalties. Tea-tasters are often martyrs to neuralgia, headaches and giddiness. This is a rather curious physiological fact, because the quantity of theine or tannin absorbed into the system must be infinitessimally small. Let us suppose these troubles rather arise from the acute mental discriminations than from physical causes. In England tea is tasted in pots. The drawing is put into a cup, and decoction and leaf separately examined. The best American experts say that the tea buying and drinking public pay too much attention to the leaf, and not enough to the flavor. If a poor tea is nicely curled, twisted or rolled, makes a pretty sample, and even draws badly, they will buy at an enhanced price. The appearance of the leaf, say our tea connoisseurs, has not all to do with the excellence of the article. Inside of the tea-pot it cannot make much matter, so it be free from dust, because the dust may come from an inferior tea. In Japan, travelers tell us, they pound the tea prior to infusing.

Large as the consumption of tea is in America and England, it is insignificant when compared with the enormous quantity used in Mongolia, Manchooria, Thibet and Northern Asia. Some travelers have estimated the quantity of brick-tea used by the Tartars alone to be over 200,000,000 of pounds. They use it rather as a soup than as an infusion, mixing it with mutton fat and salt, swallowing leaves and all.

HOW TO MAKE A CUP OF GOOD TEA.

Perhaps it would be interesting to know how to make a good cup of tea. When tea leaves pass over into the cup, it is an absolute proof that the water used was not applied when boiling. There is a good deal to say about the kind of water to be used. Water too hard makes a flavorless tea, water too soft too bitter a tea. If croton water, which is a slightly hard water, be kept on the boil too long, some of its alkaline salts will be precipitated, and good tea cannot be made from it. This is better explained by the testimony of a learned English Professor, before the English Water Committee of Parliament, who was called upon to answer some five hundred questions in regard to the best water for domestic purposes. He said, "for my own table I want moderately hard water; for my particular tea I get a slighter solution or infusion, and all the aroma. For my kitchen I should require soft water, rain water if possible, then every thing comes out of the tea, bitter and all. The servants like it so, and it goes further." In California, when you visit the principal Chinese merchants, they make tea in two teapots. After boiling water has been poured into the first teapot where there a teaspoonful of tea, and no more to each person, it stays there three minutes, not longer, and is then poured into a second teapot, kept warm, and you drink this. It seems much weaker than our tea, but full of a delicate aroma. Of course, it is used without sugar. We generally drink our teas too strong. Not only too much tea is consumed, but we let it infuse too long. There can be no second edition from the same draining. The second solution brings out the tannin, which delicate tea-drinkers say is good to make ink or to dress skins with, but not to swallow. Russia uses the best teas. A family in moderate circumstances pays $3 to $5 a pound for tea. They drink it in a tumbler, with sugar and a thin slice of lemon. We highly recommend this method. The word *chop* is often used in conjunction with teas. In Chinese it means a brand or seal. Teas are mostly grown by small farmers in little lots. These are bought up by a merchant, who mixes them, and sometimes prepares them afresh, giving them the peculiar mark or brand of a district. A chop is then the product of one single picking of many tea-growers' crops. It would be very difficult to give the name of the best tea in the market. In Oolongs, perhaps the Kong-lee chop is renowned for its excellence. One firm in New-York, famous for its very choice selection of goods has for a number of years, regardless of cost, bought up the whole chop, and Kong-lee is the favorite potation of many of our *dilettanti* tea-drinkers. It commands, wholesale, a long price, almost 100 per cent. more than any other kind of tea. In greens, Kum-lan ranks among the best. Fashion has a great deal to do with tea, and caprice often rules. To prefer black to green tea was once thought a want of proper taste. The conflict between black and green still wages, and honeymoons are sometimes less sympathetic from this cause. Fortunately, Japan tea offers a middle course. Last year the United States imported 22,000,000 pounds of green, and 11,000,000 pounds of Oolongs, 3,000,000 pounds of Congoos and Souchongs, and 10,110,110 pounds of Japanese tea.

One fearful mistake is to sweeten tea too freely. Said a dowager friend to us once, "Poor Mr. Jones! How much sugar he will put in that tea of mine, which I only use for special occasions. I have no doubt he is a clever gentleman; he seems well educated, but he puts too much sugar in his cup. Please don't bring him here any more. Such a person is capable of eating molasses on strawberries."

KINGS COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

List of Taxes to be Collected for the Ensuing Year—Cost of Local Improvements.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors confirmed the tax roll for the ensuing year, yesterday, and the collection of the same will commence on Monday. The following table shows the amount to be raised in each ward:

Wards.	General Tax.	Valuation.
First	$443,725 39	$11,664,105
Second	266,452 39	6,457,798
Third	669,587 24	16,400,498
Fourth	306,272 32	8,046,325
Fifth	185,128 17	4,558,325
Sixth	664,487 53	17,189,620
Seventh	454,687 01	11,496,900
Eighth	140,978 03	3,823,457
Ninth	236,083 50	6,349,622
Tenth	647,943 83	16,254,257
Eleventh	344,350 19	8,907,695
Twelfth	287,185 84	7,407,316
Thirteenth	451,357 71	11,818,641
Fourteenth	178,945 79	5,100,505
Fifteenth	143,345 83	3,942,644
Sixteenth	190,840 41	5,000,880
Seventeenth	211,877 21	5,902,175
Eighteenth	148,281 09	4,135,362
Nineteenth	295,613 53	8,175,210
Twentieth	612,872 85	15,125,680
Twenty-first	614,021 42	14,188,468
Twenty-second	400,826 11	9,271,765

The following are the amounts assessed in the various wards for local improvements:

1870. Ward.	Improvements.	Remarks.
Sixth	$551 87	Third-street.
Seventh	227 43	Atlantic-avenue.
Eighth	116,217 62	Fourth-avenue, Third-street, Gowanus Canal.
Ninth	16,524 02	Atlantic-avenue.
Tenth	38,949 73	Third-street, Fourth-avenue, Gowanus Canal.
Twelfth	29,826 08	Gowanus Canal.
Thirteenth	26,610 12	South Seventh and Grand streets.
Fourteenth	2,954 79	Grand-street.
Fifteenth	4,613 76	Bushwick-avenue & Grand-street.
Sixteenth	15,963 42	Grand-street, Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh street.
Eighteenth	30,017 12	Bushwick-avenue.
Nineteenth	6,869 99	South Seventh-street.
Twenty-first	12,600 49	Atlantic-avenue.
Twenty-second	44,819 86	Third-street, Gowanus Canal and Fourth-avenue.

PROTEST AGAINST PRIVATEERS.

Important Action of the Chamber of Commerce Committee—Inviolability of Private Property at Sea in Time of War—Review of the Efforts Made to Abolish Privateering.

The Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, appointed to consider the subject of the "Inviolability of Private Property at Sea in Time of War," have proposed the following report, which will be presented to the Board on the 20th inst. for action:

Commerce and navigation are emphatically the main springs of the prosperity of our country, and the importance of our intercourse with foreign nations can hardly be exaggerated. But in order to realize the full benefits of commerce it should be free from all unnecessary restrictions, and, above all, from the fatal disturbances to which it is still exposed in time of war. As far as possible, private property is not molested upon the land—the time when it was deemed right and expedient to seize, in the enemy's country, what was portable, and to burn and destroy what was not, has gone by; among Christian nations private war has been exploded upon the land; but not so upon the sea. There it still continues to afflict and disgrace humanity. Even privateering which, in the language of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, is "a system of licensed robbery, bearing all the most atrocious character of piracy," is not yet generally abolished, and all the great maritime Powers still claim and use the right of seizure and destruction of merchant ships and cargoes by their public armed vessels.

The principle of freedom of all private property at sea, though in the earlier part of the last century already theoretically maintained, found its first official acknowledgment in the treaty between the United States and Prussia, concluded in the year 1785, by FREDERICK the Great and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. But this noble example failed to enlist followers. The justness of the principle was readily admitted by nearly all the Governments of Europe; by many even its adoption was advocated; more particularly by those of France and the Hanseatic Republics; but no essential changes were introduced into the usages of maritime war. It retained its barbarious features until after the Crimean struggle, when, in April, 1856, the Governments of Europe and America, with the exception of Spain, Mexico and the United States, agreed to observe the following principles as rules of maritime law:

First—Privateering is and shall remain abolished.

Second—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

The United States was invited to become a party to this treaty, and at once gave the subject its most serious consideration. The second, third and fourth propositions it was not only willing to accept, but "most anxious to see incorporated into the code of Maritime Law;" but linked to the first proposition, abolishing privateering, and the alternative being that the four propositions must be taken together or rejected altogether, without modification, the United States Government, justly indisposed to surrender a right without an equivalent, hesitated to sign the treaty.

Mr. MARCY, in his most able letter of the 28th of July, 1856, to the Count DE SARTIGES, of which copies were submitted to all the parties to the Conference, gives the strongest reasons for the refusal rashly to forego the right of privateering. It is not our policy, he says, in substance, to maintain a powerful navy or large regular army. If forced to vindicate our rights upon the ocean, we rely upon privateers. We cannot and will not renounce the use of our mercantile marine in case of war; and the same power to burn, capture or sink enemy's property which you give to your imperial or royal navies, we shall give to our naval volunteers, whether they be called privateers, or by any other name.

But as anxious as you are to assist in abolishing the barbarous practice of subjecting private property upon the ocean to seizure by belligerents, we invite you to carry out your principle by going one step further. Surrender the right to capture or destroy private property by your armed cruisers; add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress of Paris the following words: "And that the private property of a subject or citizen of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent except it be contraband;" and thus amended the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in the declaration.

Mr. MARCY added: "The amendment is commended by so many powerful considerations, and the principle which calls for it has so long had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations on land, that the President is reluctant to believe it will meet with any serious opposition."

It is thus seen that the United States hesitated to become a party to the Paris Treaty, simply because it did not go far enough; and though, as unforeseen subsequent events have shown, it would have been well for us to have taken what we might have got, yet the motives which prompted the refusal command respect.

After referring to the opinions of various eminent American statesmen in regard to the subject, the Committee continue as follows:

In September, 1861, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in London, as follows: "It is my desire that we may withdraw from the subject, carrying away no feelings of passion, prejudice or jealousy, so that in some happier time it may be resumed, and the important object of the proposed Convention may be fully secured."

The Committee are willing to believe that the propitious time is not far distant, and that the Chamber, conscious of its mission to watch over the great commercial interests of the country, and to lose no opportunity that may offer to benefit the same, is not acting prematurely and cannot be called officious, if it respectfully solicit the Government of the United States to resume its efforts to obtain the proposed alterations in the Maritime law, and thereby prevent the recurrence of such fatal disturbances of commerce as it has suffered within the last ten years.

The Committee deem the present time opportune for moving in the matter, because they may confidently look for an early termination of the war in France, and are warranted in the belief that Germany, as one of the conditions of peace, will demand perfect immunity from capture of all private property upon the ocean in time of war: that the right of depredation on private property shall be deemed a wrong no longer to be tolerated; and that no privateering merely, but all war against private property at sea, is and shall be abolished.

Germany, since the promulgation of Mr. MARCY'S great state paper, has acted on the wise and humane principle that the ends of war should be attained without brutality; and, prior to the war with Austria in 1866, and again, on the eve of the present war with France, she decreed that merchant ships and their cargoes should not be captured or molested in any way by her armed vessels. Austria reciprocated; she also abstained from depredations of German commerce. France, in the war with Austria in 1859, did not commit the wrong of capturing defenseless trading vessels; but, in the present war with Germany, she is again guilty of the crime, and will be called to account for it. It is well understood that the memorial of the representatives of the German shipping interest, claiming indemnity from France for capture and destruction of vessels and cargoes, and for the detention in port of steam-ships and other vessels, recently presented at Berlin, meets with the approval of the Government of the German Confederation.

The Committee would hope that the Government of the United States, its attention being drawn to the subject, will readily use its influence and power to obtain the great good herein contemplated for the commerce of the world. It does not seem presumptuous to say that the satisfactory disposal of the great question whether or not individual property in the ocean must be sacred in time of war, now depends on the United States and Germany; and there is justness and beauty in the thought that the great people who first advocated a noble principle, should, after eighty-five years of labor, gain for that principle universal acknowledgment. The Committee, in concluding their report, submit for readoption the resolutions of the Chamber of March 8, 1860.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES.

Warm Debate Among the Kings County Supervisors About the Alleged Flushing Jail Swindle—Retirement of Two Members of the Board.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor OSBORN presiding. On motion of Gen. CROOK the assessment rolls of the various wards were confirmed, and were ordered to be delivered to the Collector. The special object of the meeting was to receive the anticipated report of the Law Committee, to whom was referred the alleged malfeasance of the Jail Committee for investigation. To the disappointment of all, however, Gen. CROOKE, Chairman of the Committee, mentioned that the report had not yet been prepared. The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Law Committee are further directed and authorized to inquire and examine into the matter of all supplies to the Jail and Morgue, with power to send for persons and papers.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Superintendent JOHNSON:

Whereas, The testimony already taken before the Law Committee in reference to the purchases by orders of the Jail Committee of this Board, demonstrates their utter incapacity to represent the interests of this county in supervising purchases for any Committee of this Board; therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. NELSON, SHEVLIN and SMITH, be requested to resign their positions as members of the Jail Committee and all other committees of this Board during the pendency of the investigation now being made by the Law Committee into questions already submitted, and which may be submitted, in relation to the work of any committees of which they have been members during the current year.

Mr. TOBEY made a few remarks, supporting the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON remarked that he believed that every member of the Board felt disgraced by the developments that had been made, and that the only graceful thing remaining for the Committee to do was to resign.

Gen. CROOKE said that so far as Mr. SMITH was concerned, there was not a shadow of proof against him except that he was a member of the Committee. He was in the minority, and was easy to see that he could do but little. Mr. SMITH said that he was willing to resign his place on the Committee, and even his seat in the Board, if his retirement was generally desired, for he felt there was but little honor attached to the position.

Mr. SHEVLIN offered his resignation as a member of the Committee, and said that as far as the furnishing of supplies for the Jail was concerned, he had to trust a great deal to others, and that when the goods were bought he thought the prices charged were fair.

Mr. HARMAN, of the Twentieth Ward, regretted that these gentlemen did not resign a year ago, as it would have saved the county several thousand dollars. He hoped, however, that their resignations would now be accepted.

Mr. FLETCHER, of the Eighteenth Ward, held that nothing had been yet brought to light to prove that the members of the Committee had profited in any way by the transactions in question.

The resignations were finally accepted, after which Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his resolution.

The Board then adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fraudulent Recovery of a Reward for Returning Stolen Property—Trouble from an Unhealed Wound in the Temple.

JAMES HUGHES, a well-dressed man, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of swindling. Mr. THOS. J. OWEN, of No. 132 Front-street, had lost a trunk last Summer while traveling, and as it contained a miniature he prized very much, he offered a reward of $100 for its recovery. Recently a letter was received by Mr. OWEN, in which the writer offered to return the property. A negotiation followed, and HUGHES finally met his victim by appointment, and after receiving the sum of $50, entered a pawn-shop in Chatham-street, only to escape through a side door. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial.

The following sudden deaths were reported, yesterday, at the Coroner's office, all being from natural causes: FREDERICK LAIER, aged forty-four, No. 21 Avenue B; JAMES BOYLE, No. 94 Baxter-street; ALEX. MAHONY, No. 48 Roosevelt-street; MARY EARLY, No. 245 West Thirty-fifth-street; LOUIS JOHNSON, colored boy, No. 78 Grand-street, and a child, at the corner of Canal and Church streets. Inquests were held in each case.

JOHN CRONIN, cook of the steam-ship *Morro Castle*, who is reported to be in a dangerous condition from the effects of a wound from a tumbler, thrown by one of the crew, was yesterday removed to Bellevue Hospital. It appears that CRONIN came to Dr. MCEWEN several days ago and had the cut stitched up. A day or two after he returned and had the stitches cut, and then went on a spree, the effect being to reopen the wound and render him helpless. Under these circumstances, the unknown man who threw the tumbler cannot be held responsible, although death should ensue.

ALFRED DEFFIEUX, aged twelve years, died yesterday at No. 547 Seventh-avenue, from injuries sustained on the 20th of November, by being run over by a Seventh-avenue car, near his residence. The Board of Health informed the Coroners.

JOHN MULLANE, of No. 104 Mott-street, died yesterday from the effects of burns sustained on the 5th inst., by the fall of a large vessel filled with molten brass, at the foundry of T. NICKOLAS, in High-street, Brooklyn. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

JOSEPH CISCO and CHARLES ARLSIN, the alleged ringleaders of the Broadway bogus counterfeiting gang and sawdust swindlers, together with their clerks, were released on giving bail before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, to appear for trial at the February Term of the Circuit Court.

One MYERS, employed as a salesman at the store of J. H. BEHRENS, at No. 30 Liberty-street, appeared at the Tombs yesterday, in a great state of excitement, and asked for the arrest of JOHN DONNELLY, residing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. He said that DONNELLY had obtained between $600 and $700 worth of liquors and cigars from BEHRENS on presenting promissory notes payable in thirty days, and that he was about to leave in the steamer *City of Washington* for Europe without settling his debt. He wished to have the vessel stopped, but the Tombs officials were unable to help him.

During the past week there have been, in this City, 493 deaths, 338 marriages, 352 births, and 38 still-born.

On Friday evening, while the family of B. T. BABBITT were at dinner at their residence at No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street, a sneak-thief entered through one of the rear second story windows, and stole from a bureau $6,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels, and escaped with the plunder undiscovered.

A fire occurred yesterday, in the cellar of the building at No. 4 Ninth-avenue, occupied, together with the first floor, by MICHAEL MOLOUGHNEY as a grocery. The stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured by the Merchants' Company. The building is owned by C. S. COOPER, and is damaged to the extent of $200.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, the disreputable "doctor" who was held to bail in $50,000 by Judge DOWLING, made an application at the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, to be argued on a motion for a reduction of bail. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM granted the writ, and made the same returnable before Judge CARDOZO, who holds the Oyer and Terminer to-morrow.

The statement made in regard to the remarks of the pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, needs correction. At the marriage of the Spanish Minister to a lady belonging to that parish, not the slightest mention was made about Cuba by him at the ceremony. What he did say on the occasion was as follows: "It is a gratifying sight to see the representative of Spain and an adopted citizen of the Continent which COLUMBUS gave to that grand old Catholic Power. May this marriage prove a happy omen of union of minds and hearts, and of continued amity between the two countries, Spain and the United States."

CONRAD BECK was yesterday arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of committing a rape on a little orphan girl named MARIE KERR, aged thirteen years, residing with her uncle, an upholsterer, living in West Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. BECK was employed by the little girl's uncle as a journeyman, and has been working for him for a number of years. He is a married man, and has a large family of children. CONRAD was committed to answer in default of bail.

Gen. O'NEILL, of Fenian notoriety, is now engaged in a movement for providing homes for his countrymen in the West. He proposes to organize an Irish Emigrant Aid Society, and to afford facilities to the thousands of Irishmen now penned up in the large Eastern cities for settlement at the West. To promote his project the General is about starting on a lecturing tour, commencing at Boston, in a few days.

Of late there has been much complaint, at Police Head-quarters, by persons who have had carriage robes and blankets stolen while driving along Fifth-avenue and other leading thoroughfares. In consequence of these complaints, Superintendent KELSO has issued an order to the various car detectives to be specially watchful for this class of thieves.

The loss from fires last week is reported by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON to be $9,825. The number of fires was seventeen.

A little boy, who was riding a blind horse at the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, drove the animal over the string-piece. The boy was rescued by HENRY RAPP, of No. 365 Rivington-street, and the horse by Officer TAY, of the Eleventh Precinct.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON'S lecture on "Joan of Arc," will be delivered at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, before the Mercantile Library Association. This is regarded as one of the young lady's best efforts.

In the case of JOHN F. GRAY against JAMES FISK, Jr., and his partner, BELDEN, Judge MONELL has ordered an extra allowance of $1,000 to the defendants. The motion was granted by default.

The receipt of taxes on City and County account has fallen off materially since the end of the month. During the past week only $186,890 90 were received.

It is understood that Superintendent KELSO has issued an order to the Police, instructing them not to seize disreputable houses at night time.

There were 106 males and 445 females provided with situations through the Free Labor Bureau, during the week ending yesterday.

There were 1,649 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the Patent Lock Shank Button Company's building, at the corner of State and Hicks-streets, being started, it is supposed, by an incendiary. The stock and building were damaged to the extent of $10,000; fully insured. The upper floor of the establishment, occupied by LESSE & Co. as a ladies' dress suit factory, sustained a damage of $500; also insured. Several of the adjoining houses were slightly injured by water.

In the Surrogate's Court the following wills were proved during the past week: Teunis J. Bergen, of the Town of Flatbush; Abraham Lent, Daniel Foley, Roger McDonough and Wilhelmina S. Sigier, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Anne E. Pickering, of the Town of New-Lots; John McClusky, Luther A. Laurense, Mary A. B. Eaton, Hannah Jones, John O'Neill, Elizabeth Seabury, James D. Murray, Frank McNally, Catharine Fairweather, Franz Strasser, John Burns, Mary A. J. Harvey, and Anner Valentine, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration, with wills annexed, were granted on the estates of Elizabeth Ann Ludlow and Amelia Duryea, both of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Charles G. Acret, Geo. W. Acret, and Grace E. Acret, were granted to their mother, Eleanor Acret, of Brooklyn.

On Tuesday last an order was granted by Judge PRATT requiring the following-named gentlemen, lately elected to the office of directors of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, to show cause why their election should not be declared null and void: Daniel Maujer, Nicholas Wyckoff, Martin Kalbfleisch, Geo. C. Bennett, Geo. L. Fox, Adolph Baker, Benjamin F. Tracy, G. B. McGrath, John G. Jenkins, Frederick Cohen, Wm. Cooper, Francis Swift and John Baldwin. The allegation upon which the order was issued is, that on the day of election Messrs. FREDERICK COHEN and HENRY HAMILTON were denied the right to vote upon the full amount of their stock, amounting in all to 9,500 shares. The order was returnable yesterday, but by consent of counsel the hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday morning.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday morning, WM. H. FUREY presiding, and apportioned the assessment for the improvement of Union-street, from Columbia to Gowanus Canal, at $360 31 per lot of twenty-five feet front. The entire assessment is $116,577 12.

The services of the following Assistant Assessors in the internal revenue office of the Third District were dispensed with, yesterday, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury: Albert Parsons, Bryan W. Swyny, Morris Harris, John Kearney and J. W. Byron.

At the Long Island College Hospital, during the month of November, there were 658 patients treated, of which number 284 were males and 374 females. The number of surgical cases was 261; medical, 270; diseases of women, 41; of children, 86. Total, 658.

The *Daily Union* announced yesterday, in an editorial article, that all the savings banks of that city have become insolvent, with the exception of four.

R. TENNUSMAN'S feed-store, at the corner of Degraw and Hoyt streets, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning, by burglars, and robbed of about $100 worth of stock.

The shoe factory of J. SMITH & SON, corner of North First and Tenth streets, E. D., was robbed of $200 worth of ladies' gaiters, by some unknown parties, yesterday morning.

The lake at Prospect Park is now in complete readiness for the advent of the frost, and will, when frozen over, present a sheet of ice large enough to accommodate 20,000 skaters.

HENRY RITZHEIMER, liquor-dealer at No. 172 Myrtle-avenue, was fined $40 by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for retailing spirits without a license.

There were 504 arrests made in the city during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

The report of the Treasurer of Queens County shows that during the fiscal year just ended, there was $632 69 returned by Justices of the Peace of the County as fines. Upward of one-half the amount was collected at Flushing. The Police-Justice at Whitestone, A. J. PROVOST, Esq., paid $165. Whitestone has a population, according to the late census, of 1,800. The population of the County numbers 73,847 persons. The Justices of the Peace in the various towns have jurisdiction throughout the entire County. Oyster Bay returns $230, Hempstead $50, North Hempstead $25, and Jamaica $10. Newtown and Long Island City have been entirely free from criminal trials during the past year, and have returned no fines. Last year the returns from fines were $394.

The farmers and market gardeners on the island are making arrangements for holding a mass convention for the purpose of procuring better market accommodations at New-York and Brooklyn. John O'Donnell, Jr., Thomas Smith, James H. Lott, James S. Hendrickson and James Van Saylken, have been appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

There is a prospect of satisfactory arrangements being made between the Long Island Road and the Post-office Department for the carrying of the mails to Sag Harbor and the Hamptons over the branch road.

The Light-house Department at Washington will immediately commence the erection of a light-house at Long Beach Bar, at the entrance of Peconic Bay and Greenpoint Harbor. The structure will be of iron.

One NORTHRUP, a married man, with a number of children, who recently eloped with Miss JOSEPHINE DARLING, of Port Jefferson, has returned to that place in company with the erring damsel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. GEORGE GOULD, a hotel proprietor at Mount Vernon, who is one of the original settlers of the village, died yesterday morning, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. GOULD has long been one of the most prominent Democrats of Westchester County.

The Special Committee of the Board of Health, appointed to look after further hospital room for the small-pox patients in the city, made a report yesterday, announcing that they had secured the temporary accommodations of the new Almshouse, at Flatbush. Attendants and nurses have been secured to attend the patients. Six new cases of the disease were reported in the Sixteenth Ward, and were promptly cared for. Health Officer CACHRIN states that the malady has been greatly subdued, and thinks that it will be entirely suppressed in a few days. Every precaution will be taken to prevent its reappearance.

A number of residents of Sing Sing complain that their dogs—some of them very valuable—have been poisoned from meat thrown into the street.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, at Richmond, S. R. BRICK, Jr., presiding, Justice D. B. MCCULLOUGH was appointed Superintendent of the Poor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Mr. CISCO.

JOHN YOUNG and JAMES FAY were yesterday sentenced to six months in the County Jail for burglariously entering the butcher-shop of JOSEPH LEWIS, on Bay-street, and stealing $100 worth of property.

WILLIAM KOHUSEN was committed yesterday by Judge KILLPATRICK for assaulting JOHN FOY with a club, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

The stable of Dr. GEORGE HUBBARD, at Tottenville, was entered by burglars last night and was robbed of three sets of valuable harnesses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. RUCKER, Superintendent, and GARRET EISEMAN, Engineer, of the Erie Railway, were yesterday arraigned before Commissioner JACKSON, charged with obstructing the mail and other trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad during the recent railroad trouble at the Bergen Tunnel. EISEMAN said he merely obeyed the orders of the Superintendent, while Mr. RUCKER plead the infringement of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The parties were held in $2,500 bail.

The residence of N. P. WILLIAMS, at Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Friday evening. The thieves put a pistol to the head of the owner and demanded his money or his life. Mr. WILLIAMS refused to say where his money was, when one of them discharged the pistol, the ball lodging in the ceiling. The noise attracted the attention of Officer SCANLON, but the burglars escaped.

The Coroner's jury in the case of ERASTUS L. HUGHEY, who was struck by a locomotive on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Wednesday last, commenced an inquiry into the circumstances of the case yesterday, with a view of ascertaining whether death resulted from that accident or from a fall that he received while being carried up a flight of stairs subsequently. The jury adjourned without returning a verdict.

The Committees on Free Bridges, of the Freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties, met at the Court-house at Newark, yesterday. The following Committee was appointed to confer with the Bridge Company officers: Messrs. A. B. Baldwin and Theodore Sandford, of Essex County, and Capt. A. Phelps and Wm. C. Hamilton, of Hudson.

The excavations rendered necessary by the opening of the Midland Railroad, have resulted in the discovery of several Masonic emblems. It is supposed that they were worn by some of the pioneers of the State as a means of preservation against the Tories and robbers of that time.

A colored cook, named CHARLES JAMES, employed on the schooner *Two Sisters*, lying at Jersey City, was brutally assaulted and severely injured yesterday by the Captain, WILLIAM BROWN. A warrant was procured by JAMES, but BROWN effected his escape.

The congregation of the Market-street German Methodist Episcopal Church, at Newark, are about to erect a new edifice at the corner of Walnut and Mulberry streets. Their present church property has just been sold for $20,000.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, an insane man, was before Justice NEVINS, of New-Brunswick, yesterday, charged with attempting to commit suicide. He stated that he lived at Baltimore, and was worth $150,000,000, whereupon the Justice discharged him in his own recognizance.

A lady yesterday lost $8,000 worth of bonds in Dennis-street, New-Brunswick. They were recovered after an interval of an hour, having been found by a laboring man, who restored them when the lady proved her property.

MARGARET FISHER died at New-Brunswick yesterday, from the "sloughing" of an artery, which caused her to bleed to death. Deceased, who was a widow, leaves five small children unprovided for.

The Hudson County Penitentiary, at Snake Hill, was completed yesterday, and the first complement of prisoners, seventeen in number, were conveyed to the institution. Ex-Coroner WARREN is the keeper.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad will commence to run trains to Paterson via the Boonton Branch, around Garret Mountain, on Monday.

MARIA RIEBER, aged twenty-three years, daughter of FREDERICK RIEBER, of Livingston-street, Newark, has been missing for several days.

Abdallah Chief, a $15,000 horse, owned by PETER VOORHEES, of Monroe, died last night from some unknown disease.

The friends of the late JAMES O'NEIL, Surrogate of Hudson County, contemplate raising a subscription for the benefit of his family.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders intend petitioning the Legislature, in its session, for permission to build a County Lunatic Asylum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—American Securities and Stocks were quiet during the day. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	..
Consols for account	92⅛	..
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅝	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88	88
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	90
United States 10-40s	87⅛	87⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111	..
Erie Railroad Shares	20⅛	20
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. Shares	28	..

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.—The flow of Specie to the Bank of England this week has been unusually heavy. The amount on hand today is £510,000 sterling greater than on last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—COTTON.—The market opened quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The prices last made were about as follows: Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. PRODUCE.—Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6d. ₱ gallon for American.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.—TALLOW closed buoyant, but unchanged in price. LINSEED OIL quiet at £28 10s. ₱ ton.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—PETROLEUM—13 marc bancos, 8 schilling.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 10—*In steam-ship India, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—John Pagon, Chas. Oswin, William P. Pierson, William Thomson, Joseph Mottel, James Carroll, Geo. Pendreigh, Miss Emily J. Grant, Ferd. Ritschl, William Briggs, Wm. P. Adams, Felix Wood, James B. Gallor, Thos. Black, Geo. Wilson, Sam. Sloan, Robt. McKay, John Adams, Robt. Taylor, Miss Jessie Taylor, John Culross, John Davie, Peter Jones, John Eaton, Jas. McMurray, Wm. Paterson, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 10—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—E. Hayes, wife and infant, Jos. Hayes and wife, W. Joyce, J. B. Walker, Wm. Knight and wife, W. C. Burkinshaw, L. Cate, L. L. Brush, C. Bunsdon, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., and servant, Dr. B. D. Taylor, Geo. S. Bradford, D. Heineman, John Maitland, Mr. Moyesstein, J. Long, S. W. Blakely, J. Mackillan, Robert Forte, Thos. Bridger, Thos Cahill, James Wood, John Thesbald, C. H. Scanlon, Ben. Cook, M. Theotoky, Mr. Carrick, G. Jones, Mrs. M. Johnson, G. R. Greenheld, G. Tonso.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Miss S. P. Smith, N. Staples, Miss M. J. Wakeman, Miss A. Dawson, M. Lyman and lady, S. Whitburn, Miss J. Burns, N. Hastings, A. Smith, H. A. Kerr, Frank Williams, H. K. Dyer, Miss P. M. Young, J. P. Tilton, Miss E. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, N. P. Smith, Sr., N. P. Smith, Jr., W. N. Curtis, Mr. Bullock and servants, E. Roberts, J. Roberts, W. F. Fisher, Jas. A. Parker, W. Ewen, W. Witte, T. Sautern, R. P. Marshall, S. Whitburn, Jas. McQuilkin, Geo. McNeall, D. Neal, G. Archer, A. Lewis.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mr. Nevitt, Miss Nevitt, A. Gernion, L. A. Chatelle, L. Gactory, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Hunter, A. W. Smith, James Carr, J. Buckley, G. B. Williams, Mr. Crossman, E. D. Smith and child, John Harmon, Albert Green and lady, John Rooney and lady, Wm. Tucker, lady and 2 children, Thos. Adams and lady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ...7:15 | Sun sets....4:32 | Moon rises....7:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.9:39 | Gov. Island.10:28 | Hell Gate.....11:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; America, (N. G.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Braine, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wamsutta, Fah, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Rival, Doane, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Cartsburn, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Arkall & Tufts; St. John, (new,) Chapman, San Francisco, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Rosalia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Luigi, (Ital.,) Pirandelio, Bristol, Eng., James Robinson & Co.; R. H. Purrington, Crossley, Hamburg, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs St. Peter, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Naples.

Schrs. David Crowell, Law, Point-à-Petre, Oliver Bryan; John Atwood, Galleshaw, Trinidad, Port Spain, B. J. Wenberg; Annie Tibbetts, Nash, St. Johns, P. R., J. H. Winchester; Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; J. C. Libby, Libby, Satilla Mills, Ga., Walsh, Field & Way; Traveler, Hodges, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 6, 20 miles N. from Jupiter Light, passed steam-ship Yazoo, bound S.; 7th, lat. 31 01, lon. 79 25, passed steam-ship Cuba, bound S.; 9th, lat. 37 12, lon. 74 24, passed steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston, and Morro Castle, hence for Havana; same time, saw schr. Emma B. Shaw, of Philadelphia, bound S.; same day, 12½ P. M., passed steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 11, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather and light winds.

Schr. Labannah, Delong, Providence. Was run into by a tug off Hart Island night of the 7th, and had bulwarks stove and rail carried away.

Schr. John T. Manson, (new, 387 tons,) Manson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Phoebe & Emma, Small, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Frances, (new,) Bulger, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. B. Maloy, Howard, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary E. Coyne, Facemeyer, Georgetown, D. C. 4 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Burley, Alexandria 4 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. John Forsythe, Burns, Virginia, Dec. 8, off the breakwater, in a gale, lost deck load of wood.

Schr. Wm. P. Pitman, Eaton, Norfolk, 4 ds., with ties to Central Railroad Co.

Schr. G. L. Guy, Brigham, York River, 5 ds., with ties to master.

Schr. C. H. Bennett, Hulse, Alexandria 4 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, Hathaway, Virginia.
Schr. Andir, Corwin, Riverhead.
Schr. Motto, Searls, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New-London.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence.
Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Connecticut River.
Schr. Harriet Rogers, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. Jessie Irvin, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Warren, Bowen, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Ida D. Crowell, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. E. A. Anderson, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Goddess, Kelley, Providence.
Schr. Samuel Riker, Riker, Norwalk.
Schr. Robert S. Stockton, Mitchell, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. William R. Genn, Small, Wareham.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Connecticut River.
Schr. Haze, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. E. M. Strout, Veasey, Norwich.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Mapes, Virginia.
Schr. J. N. D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. J. Gessner, Herbert, Virginia.
Schr. Moses J. Leonard, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Eclipse, Watson, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Webb, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Cordell, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. E. B. Cross, Tolman, Virginia.
Schr. J. M. Carroll, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr. J. Howe, Dunn, Virginia.
Schr. Converse, Jackson, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; City of Washington and Manhattan, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; Cortes and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Vicksburg for Mobile; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Niagara and Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10.—Arr. schrs. Ida Richardson, from Baltimore; A. E. Stevens, from New-York; General Banks, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 10.—Sld. bark Ben Nevis, for Baltimore; schr. Nancy Smith, for Baltimore. Arr. schr. Leonard McKenzie, from Bath, with potatoes for a market.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 8.—Arr. brig Dominion, (Br.,) New-York, Halifax, N. S.; schr. Rebecca S. Warren, Bangor, Washington, D. C.

Sld. schrs. Francis Hatch and Vincent White, (Br.) Dec. 9, arr. schrs. Clara Rankin, Philadelphia, Boston; Addie M. Chadwick, Baltimore, do.; Benj. Oliver and Nil Desperandum, Tangier, do.; R. R. Higgins, Yeomico, do.; H. S. Billings, New-York, do.; Leading Star, (Br.,) do., St. John, N. B.; Elizabeth, do., Portland; Onward, Georgetown, D. C., do.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Arr. schrs. Fannie Keating, from Boston; Marion Draper, from Boston. Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Ship Governor Morton, reported ashore, has been gotten off, and is in Tybee Roads discharging cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Arr. at Honolulu American whalers—ship Marengo, 1,200 bbls. whale-oil; bark Concordia, 1,650 bbls. whale, 16,000 lbs. bone; ship Europa, 900 bbls. whale; bark Cornelius Howland, 1,600 bbls. whale; barks Active, 1,100 bbls. whale; Minerva, 1,000 bbls. whale; Benj. Cummings, 1,080 bbls. whale, 15,000 lbs. bone. Hawaiian whalers—Count Bismarck, 1,600 bbls. whale; Kohola, 750 bbls. whale; Paiea, 800 bbls. walrus teeth, 15,000 lbs. ivory.

Also arr. at Honolulu, ship Ceylon, from Boston, bark Behring, from Petropaulovski.

Sld. ship Honora, for Kong Kong; bark Cecelia, for do.; whale-ship Onward, for a cruise and home.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—Cld. steam-ship Regulator, for New-York; Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Leo. Dearborn, of Murray & Ferris line of Savannah packets, on her last outward voyage made the run in 57 hours from bar to bar.

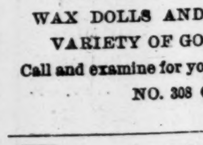
PARIS
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
BRONZE GILT, BRONZE OXYDE, BRONZE GILT WITH ROUGE ANTIQUE AND BLUE TURQUIN.
INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS, ASH-RECEIVERS, CARD-RECEIVERS, PAPER-WEIGHTS, THERMOMETERS, BOULE PARFUM, MIRRORS, LIBRARY SETS, &C., JUST RECEIVED BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

TOYS! TOYS!!
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS
AND
BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARES,
FOR
Holiday Presents.
AT
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PATENT UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PRICE LIST, REDUCTION 20 PER CENT.
Ware-rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LITOLFF'S
SPLENDID POPULAR EDITIONS
OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN COMPOSITIONS
are unsurpassed in beauty, cheaper than the cheapest rival editions, and most suitable for holiday presents.
Catalogues gratis.
HENRY LITOLFF, Publisher,
No. 54 Union-square; new No. 211 4th-av.

IMPORTERS' AND JOBBERS' STOCK
AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.
TOWELS OF ALL KINDS BY THE DOZEN AND HALF DOZEN,
FROM $1 TO $10 PER DOZEN.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, BY THE DOZEN OR HALF DOZEN.
BERLIN AND CLOTH GLOVES.
LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND UNDERWEAR, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
MINK SETS, $8 TO $40.
WATER MINK SETS, $4 TO $8 50.
FANCY BOXES AND WRITING-DESKS.
WAX DOLLS AND POCKET CUTLERY.
VARIETY OF GOODS VERY CHEAP.
Call and examine for yourselves at
NO. 308 CANAL-ST.
A. W. TAYLOR.



A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerchaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.
EMPIRE S. M. CO.

$9 TO $5! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $5! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell those beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $5, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE